THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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MOANS COME ON THE HEELS OF LAUCHTER

Fifteen Hundred Persons Thrown to Ground by Collapse of Circus Seats.

TWO HUNDRED INJURED, SOME OF THEM FATALLY

Accident Occurred While the People Were Roaring with Laughter at the Antics of the Clowns. Many Train Wrecks Occur.

St. Joseph, Mo., October 3.—At Maryville, Mo., 1,500 people were thrown several feet to the ground by the collapse of the seats in a tent where a show was in progress. Two hundred were injured, some seriously.

J. C. Donnelly, ex-mayor of Maryville, was badly injured, having a number of bones broken and sustaining serious injuries about the back.

Miss Rose Montgomery, of Bolcknow, Mo., received injuries in the back which will probably prove fatal.

An unknown child was so badly hurt that it cannot recover.

Dozens of others were removed to their homes immediately, a few of whom may die.

The collapse occurred while the people were roaring at the jokes of the clowns.

Two Killed; Eleven Injured.

Lynn, Mass., October 3.—In an elevator accident at the shoe factory of A. E. Little & Co., here early today two persons were killed and eleven others more or less seriously injured. A cable parted and not only did the car, which contained thirteen persons, fall four stories, but a 600-pound weight descended with great force on the top of it, breaking through and crushing to death Benjamin O. Crane, a foreman in the factory, and causing injuries to Miss Frances Herlihy, an assistant foreman, from which she died within a short time. The injured suffered mainly from cuts and bruises.

Train Goes Into Washout.

San Antonio, Tex., October 3.—The Southern Pacific through California passenger train due here at 7:25 o'clock this morning plunged into a washout near Harwood at 5 a. m. The engine, mail car, baggage car and two passenger coaches were turned over, but no one was injured.

Two Killed in Wreck.

Greenfield, Mass., October 3.—A passenger train on the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine railroad crashed into a switch engine at East Deerfield today. The engineer of the train and a fireman of the switch engine were killed and two others seriously injured. The dead:

GEORGE F. PARMENTER, fireman.
ENGINEER WEDGEWOOD.

Fatal Wreck at Washington

Washington, October 3.—A rear-end collision between two freight trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railway and the other on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railway occurred this morning on the outskirts of the city, resulting in the death of Fireman E. S. Keys and Engineer J. S. Purdue.

Six Injured in Wreck.

Pittsburg, October 3.—A shifting engine on the Pittsburg and Erie railroad ran down a hand car near McKeesport, Pa., today, seriously injuring six men, one fatally. Michael Dewey will die.

Cyclone Strikes Mississippi Town.

Indianola, Miss., October 3.—A cyclone struck here today, tearing down several business houses and residences and unroofing many buildings.

FIGURE ON HEAVY TRAFFIC.

Railroads Will Handle Great Crowds During Encampment.

Washington, October 3.—The railroad companies are figuring on a heavy traffic to Washington on account of the encampment next week. The Pennsylvania railroad has notified the encampment officials that its plans will exceed that of ten years ago, when the number of veterans and other visitors in Washington reached an aggregate of 397,000. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad alone is counting on carrying 180,000 people, and the other roads entering the city are making similar arrangements for a heavy traffic. New telegraph offices will be opened all along the roads to make the block system complete and insure absolute safety.

MOORE HEAD OF THE LEAGUE.

He Is Chosen by Republicans in Session at Chicago.

Chicago, October 3.—J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, was today elected president of the National League of Republican Clubs by acclamation.

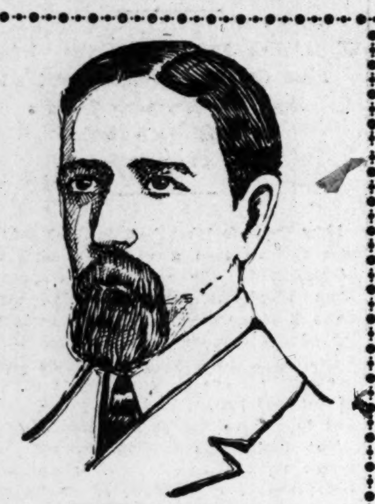
The league platform, as adopted, indorses President Roosevelt's administration, upholds the protective tariff, deplores the coal strike and urges a speedy adjustment, condemns combinations of capital whose purpose is self-aggrandizement at the expense of working men, or the public, or to increase the cost of the necessities of life. The platform says:

"We deprecate the employment of children of tender age at prolonged and exhaustive labor in mills, factories and mines and in all unhealthful vocations as an evil which calls for such legislation by the property authorities, as will protect the young in their morals, health and growth."

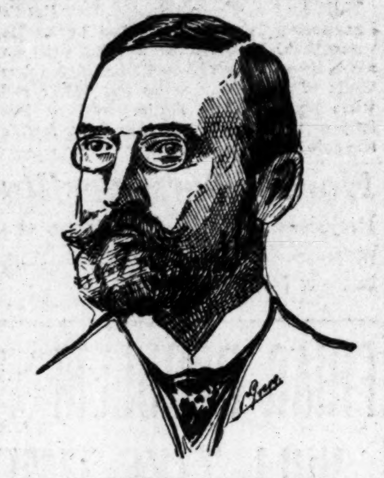
The convention was brought to a close tonight with a mass meeting in the First regiment armory. The principal speaker of the evening was United States Senator A. J. Beveridge, of Indiana.

Among the other speakers were Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio.

COAL BARONS LAUGH TO SCORN PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

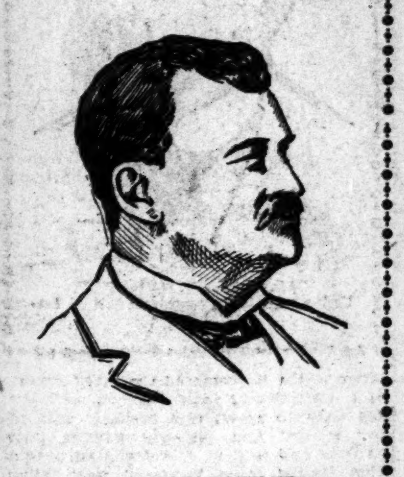


PRESIDENT BAER.



PRESIDENT OLYPHANT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



PRESIDENT FOWLER.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

STATEMENT IS MADE BY THE COAL BARONS

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The statements to the president were made in the following order: President Baer, of the Reading railroad; President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, President Thomas, of the Erie road; Mr. Markle, an independent operator; President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna road; Mr. Wilcox, vice president and general counsel of the Delaware and Hudson road; Mr. Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad.

The statement by George F. Baer, president of the Reading railway, says:

"To the President of the United States: We understand your anxiety as forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning to bring about 'an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people.' We infer that you desired us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell verbally made this morning, expressing and speaking for the United Mine Workers, to go back to work, if you would appoint a commission to determine the questions at issue.

"You distinctly say that you 'do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions.' But we assume a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevent. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from fifteen to twenty thousand men at work, mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can work only under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief.

Reign of Lawlessness.

"I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organization. The 'domestic tranquillity' which every constitution declares is the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible reign of lawlessness and crime there. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret, oath-bound order, which declared that the locals should 'have full power to suspend operations at collieries' until the non-union men joined their order, are safe. Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, mob trainmen and by all major violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

"The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property. In express terms it declares the right of acquiring, possessing and defending property 'to be inalienable.'

"When riot and anarchy too great to be appeased by the civil power occur, the governor of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the state troops to suppress it. He must fearlessly use the whole power of the state to protect life and property, and to establish peace—not an armed truce, but the peace of the law, which protects every man at work, and going to and from work. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless encouraged by false hopes, order will soon be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to reestablish the reign of law, the constitution of the United States requires the president, when requested by the legislature and governor, 'to suppress domestic violence.' You see there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public.

"The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion—restore the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to reestablish order and peace at any cost.

Government a Failure.

"The government is a contemptible failure if it can protect the lives and property and secure the comfort of the people by only compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime.

"Just now it is more important to teach ignorant men dwelling among us, misled and used as tools by citizens of other states, that, at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public, Pennsylvania will use the whole power of government to protect not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man who, by instigation or by overt acts, attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work.

"Under these conditions, we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on terms he names.

"He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing, maiming and abusing Pennsylvania citizens, and from destroying property. He must stop it, because it is unlawful and not because of any bargain with us.

"We will add to our offer 'to continue the wages existing at the time of the strike and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievance' this further condition: If the employers and employees at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievances, it shall be referred to the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination.

"GEORGE F. BAER,
"President Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and Temple Iron Company."

Thomas Agrees with Baer.

Mr. Thomas, president of the Erie railroad, followed closely in his statement

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PLEA OF THE PRESIDENT AT COAL CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, October 3.—At the opening of the conference President Roosevelt made the following statement:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade—the operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned, the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public.

"As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation; but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impel me, after much anxious thought, to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable.

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter, with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink, for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you.

"In my judgment, the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrfices for the general good."

MINERS TRUST CASE TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The following is the text of the statement made to the president by the official representatives of the miners' union:

"Washington D. C., October 3, 1902.—Mr. President: At the conference this mornning we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers, were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you clearly pointed out.

"Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the one hundred and fifty thousand mine workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration, and with the hope of relieving the situation and averting the sufferings and hardship which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested:

"We are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deferring to your wishes we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue, thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow-workers in this and other lands; thanks to a justice-loving American public, whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely; but, confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept your award upon all or any of the questions involved.

"If you accept this responsibility, and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement, for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined between themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go in effect from the day upon which work is resumed. Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President of U. M. W. of A.
"JOHN FAHY,
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"D. D. NICHOLLS,
"District Presidents U. M. W. of A."

President Mitchell and party, of the miners' union, will leave here tomorrow morning for their headquarters in Pennsylvania. President Baer, of the Reading railroad, and the other representatives of the railroads and operators had intended to leave here tomorrow morning, but it was said tonight they had decided to remain here until tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Mitchell tonight said that the strike would continue as before, now there had been a failure of the conference, and he continued confident of winning. The president, he said, had asked them to see

Continued on Second Page.

Strikers Are Willing To Accept the President as Umpire, but the Coal Magnates Refuse To Yield One Iota--Magnates Say the Strikers Must Return to Work Without Concessions.

Washington, October 3.—The great coal conference between the president and representatives of the operators and the miners came to an end at the temporary white house facing Lafayette square at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon with a failure to reach an agreement.

Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the miners' union. The president had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit differences to the arbitration of a tribunal to be named by the president and to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of from one to five years, and the employers, through the presidents of the railroad and coal companies and a leading independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body with which they could and would have no dealings, had demanded federal troops to ensure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region and court proceedings against the miners' union and had offered, if the men returned to work, to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the court of common pleas for the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located. There the matter closed.

Tonight both the miners and the operators are still in the city, but tomorrow they return to their several localities, each saying at a late hour that the struggle will continue.

Remarkable Chapter Written.

It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the contry that was written today. For the first time the president of the republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great national calamity. The result was to bring the principals in the great controversy face to face with the whole country, eagerly intent upon and watchful of their doings.

Technically the issues between the two great forces stand as they did before the president summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the national capital, and forgetting his own acute suffering, besought them for love of the great country wherein they dwelt and out of pity for the countless throng of suffering poor, to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the commonwealth. What, if anything, will result from the conference is for the indefinite future.

Today the views of the contenders in the great industrial struggle were so extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible, and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, including a recess of three hours between the morning and afternoon sessions, taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare written responses to the president's appeal.

The immediate parties to the strike say they will continue as heretofore. What course the administration will take next no one is prepared to say. One of the operators, as he left the white house, with closely set jaw, was asked regarding this, and replied:

"If any one knows what the president will do next, that is more than I know."

Fourteen Men Present.

Fourteen men, including the president, were in the second story front room at the temporary white house during the momentous conference. President Mitchell and three of his district leaders represented the miners, and five railroad men and one independent mine operator the employers. With the president were Attorney General Knox, Commissioner of Labor Wright and Secretary Cortelyou. All the cabinet save the attorney general kept aloof during the conference, but between the two meetings and afterwards several of the president's advisers called upon him to talk over the situation. What took place at the meeting is set out in ample statements made by each side and given out to the press by themselves and also officially at the white house.

During the conference the president listened to both sides with the greatest eagerness. Immediately after its adjournment his physicians, Surgeon General Rixey and Dr. Lung, insisted on making an examination of his wound and redressing it. Apparently no ill-effects had resulted from the excitement of the day, and after a later call at 8 o'clock Dr. Lung announced that the president's condition was satisfactory.

Today's conference began a few minutes after 11 o'clock. President Mitchell and his three district presidents of the miners' union were the first to put in an appearance at the temporary white house, on Lafayette square, where a large crowd had assembled to witness the coming of the chief participants in the coal strike. They had arrived here about 1 o'clock in the morning, and had put up at a small hotel near the capitol. They went in a street car from their hotel to Jackson place and Pennsylvania avenue, and walked the half block to where the president was awaiting them. Their arrival was a few minutes in advance of the hour named for the conference—11 o'clock. The operators reached the temporary white house at 11:01, in carriages, which they had taken on leaving the private cars at the railroad yards, where they spent last night. Each party was escorted to separate rooms on the first floor, and soon after they were ushered upstairs, the miners' representatives going ahead.

Roosevelt in Dressing Gown.

In the front room, on the second floor, they found the president awaiting them. It is the place in which he has transacted all business since he returned from his western trip. He was in a roller chair and dressing gown. After the introductions he smilingly explained his inability to receive his guests in a more formal manner. Those present at this time were:

President Roosevelt, Attorney General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou, Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor; Presidents Baer, of the Reading; Thomas, of the Erie; Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Fowler, of the Ontario and Western railroads; Daniel Wilcox, vice president of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, representing President Olyphant; John Markle, representing the independent coal operators, and President Mitchell, of the mine workers' union, with Thomas Duffy, T. D. Nichols and John Fahy, presidents of districts Nos. 7, 1 and 9 of the miners' union, being the districts where anthracite coal is mined. Later Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes, who are stenographers, came into the conference room. The president entered at once on the business in hand by reading the statement which he had carefully prepared, urging a settlement of the strike in the interests of the public. His manner was exceedingly serious and his voice showed his deep feeling.

Almost immediately after the president had closed, Mr. Mitchell arose and, on

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CRIED 'FREE' AND ALARMED REPUBLICANS

Representative Fitts Causes a Brief Storm in the Bay State Convention.

WANTED RAW MATERIAL PLACED ON FREE LIST!

But His Proposition Was Quickly Voted Down—The Platform Favors Tariff Revision When Necessary—Bates Nominated for Governor.

Boston, October 3.—An unexpected attempt to amend the platform presented at the republican state convention today caused a sudden but very brief storm. The proposition to amend was overwhelmingly voted down. The ticket nominated was as follows:

Governor—John L. Bates, Boston.

Lieutenant Governor—General Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston.

Secretary of State—William Olin, Boston.

Treasurer — Edward S. Bradford, Springfield.

Attorney General—Herbert Parker, Lancaster.

The effort to change the resolutions was made by ex-Representative F. M. Fitts, of Somerville, who moved an amendment to the platform in the form of a plank for reciprocity with Canada, and an immediate revision of the tariff, so as to include free coal, free iron, free steel and free hides.

Instantly a wave of excitement swept the floor of the convention. Isaac P. Allen wanted an amendment protesting against the alleged ill-treatment of colored voters in the south, but this was lost sight of in the interest aroused by the proposition of Mr. Fitts.

Senator Lodge, noting the tangle which impeded, averted further trouble by making a vigorous speech in favor of the resolutions as reported by the committee. The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

The platform, as adopted, indorses President Roosevelt for 1904, approves republican policies as to the Philippines, demands reciprocity with Cuba, sustains the protective policy, but says changes in the tariff should be made when necessary.

As to trusts, the platform says they are the natural result of modern economic development, and must submit to legal restraint if they become pernicious or tyrannical. The platform approves the efforts of the president to end the coal strike.

Professor Jacobson Dead.

Chicago, October 3.—Professor S. F. Jacobson, a well known violinist, died today. Professor Jacobson was 62 years old, and prominent in musical circles here and in the east.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

FORECAST.

Georgia—Rain Saturday; Sunday fair; cooler in north portion; fresh south winds, shifting to west.

Highest temperature	81	Precipitation during past 24 hours	.00
Lowest temperature	64	Deficiency since 1st of month	.29
Mean temperature	72	Deficiency since January 1	7.21
Normal temperature	68		

LOCAL

The finance committee of council in session last night prepared the final city apportionment sheet of the year.

Mrs. Anna Monk, in her suit for damages for the loss of both arms, is awarded a verdict of $10,000.

At a meeting of citizens at city hall committees are appointed for the entertainment of delegates to the college convention.

GEORGIA

Statements of Captain Hope, of the Governor's Horse Guard, in regard to Seagirt affair branded as false by Savannah team.

Colonel J. F. Rogers, of Covington, enters contest for judge of Stone Mountain circuit.

Prisoner in Richmond county jail charges sheriff with cruel and inhuman treatment.

Great exhibit of products of counties along line of Southern road will be seen at farmers' congress in Macon.

Train strikes wagon on crossing near Rome, and J. B. Marrow is fatally injured.

SOUTHERN

Four thousand miners employed by Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in Alabama will go on strike next Monday.

Troup Hodges, of Savannah, is killed by Western Railway of Alabama train near Montgomery. He stepped in front of engine and knelt down and body was mangled.

Voters of North Carolina can register, but cannot vote unless poll tax is paid.

All the governors in the United States will be invited to be present at laying of corner stone of new capitol in Mississippi on June 3, the birthday of Jefferson Davis.

In the establishment of new industries in the south all records have been broken in past nine months.

DOMESTIC.

The coal barons and John Mitchell met President Roosevelt in conferen yesterday, but nothing was accomplished toward settling the strike.

Bates has been named for governor by the Massachusetts republicans. attempt to declare for free raw material was defeated

At Maryville, Mo., 1,500 persons were thrown to the ground by the coll of circus seats. Two hundred were injured, some fatally.

Wall street was thrown into a panic by a rumor that Comptroller Rid had declared Secretary Shaw's plan for relieving the stringency illegal. R ly denies making any such statement.

FOREIGN

At the request of Mme. Zola Captain Dreyfus will not attend the f of M. Zola. The widow feared the captain's presence would provoke der.

Turkey seems to have succeeded in checking the movement for a revolt in Macedonia.

The Reichsbank of Berlin will probably advance the discount rate t cent today.

BLACK DEPUTY SHOOTS STRIKER

Then a Mob of Miners Tries To Lynch Negro.

Troops, However, Reach the Stockade at Wilkesbarre in Time To Save the Negro—Failure of Conference Has a Depressing Effect.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 3.—There was an exciting time at the Nottingham mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company tonight. A negro deputy came out of the stockade, when, it is alleged, he was assaulted by some strikers. The deputy shot into the crowd and a bullet struck Joseph Yarkman, a striker, in the abdomen. After firing the shot the negro retreated to the stockade. Soon a large crowd gathered and they threatened to tear down the stockade and take the negro out and hang him. Colonel Dougherty, of the Ninth regiment, dispatched six companies to the scene at once. The troops arrived just in time to prevent a serious riot. The mob was dispersed. The negro deputy who did the shooting will be handed over to the civil authorities tomorrow.

The news from Washington that no agreement was reached at the conference had a depressing effect on all interests here. Some of the local operators who were interviewed think that the miners, now that all hope of arbitration seems to be gone, will gradually return to work. The strike leaders are of the opinion that the strike will continue and that the cold weather will yet compel the operators to make concessions.

STRIKERS TRUST IN THE PRESIDENT

Continued from First Page.

that there was no violence, and they had promised him to do all in their power to prevent it.

The representatives of the railroads likewise said the fight would continue as before. They said they would demand protection, and, if that were given, they were confident they had enough men to mine all coal that was needed.

During the evening President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, dictated a formal statement concerning the proceedings of the conference and its results, in which he announced that the strike would continue as a result of the failure of the conference. Following is the text of Mr. Mitchell's statement:

"At the morning session of the conference between the mine operators and the committee representing the miners, President Roosevelt outlined the purpose for which he had called the operators and miners together. After the president concluded his statement the miners at once proposed to refer the questions and issues of the coal strike to the president for adjustment, but this proposition was afterwards rejected by the operators.

"At the afternoon session the miners submitted a formal statement of their proposition. To this proposition each of the operators read a reply, in which they refused to accept the services of the president or of a tribunal to be appointed by him to determine the issues of the strike, and in each of their statements they indulged in a perfect tirade of abuse of the miners' organization and its officials. It was evident to the miners' representatives that the coal operators were without regard for their former employees and for the public which is suffering so much for the lack of fuel.

"As a consequence of this refusal of the operators either to grant concessions or to refer to individual arbitration, the coal strike will go on. I am firmly convinced that the miners will win, although we deeply regret the refusal of the railroad presidents to defer to the wishes of the chief executive of the United States.

"The president expressed the hope that there would be no lawlessness in the coal fields, and the representatives of the miners assured him that their every effort would be exerted to maintain peace."

In reply to questions, Mr. Mitchell said that the president had said nothing in reply to the proposition of the miners to submit the question to arbitration, but he added that their offer was in the line of the president's suggestion for an immediate settlement of the dispute. He also said that the merits of the strike had not been entered upon at any length, as all were familiar with the questions at issue.

Heart Disease

retards the circulation, weakens the stomach, deranges digestion, pollutes the blood, destroys the nervous force and saps the vitality of the whole system. It causes pains in the side, palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering, dropsical swellings, sinking spells, and frequently ends all suffering in sudden death. Why tempt death when a cure is within easy reach?

"My head would get so hot it seemed to be burning up, while my feet were like ice. My limbs would swell and get numb. I had to sit in a chair day and night for months and my heart throbbed and pained me terribly. After using three bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I could do a good day's work."

J. M. MACLAY,
Shippensburg, Pa.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

fails to relieve, and few are too severe for it to Sold by druggists on ntee.

es Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

COAL BARONS LAUGH TO SCORN PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

STATEMENT MADE BY COAL BARONS

Continued from First Page.

the lines laid down by President Baer. He stated that the operators were doing all in their power, and with increasing success, to mine coal, while Mr. Mitchell and his lieutenants were doing all in their power to prevent it. He asked that such efforts cease, or that the state of Pennsylvania, and if necessary the powers of the United States, be exerted to afford full protection to employees, and to end the "reign of terror, riots, intimidation and murder which for months has prevailed in the anthracite region." In concluding he said:

"We ask the enforcement of law and order in the state, that we be permitted to deal with our employees free from foreign interference, convinced that under such conditions we can fully perform our full duty to the public, our owners and to our employees. I fully concur in the suggestion of Mr. Baer, which can be pursued in case of failure to agree with our employees, but in many years of such dealing it has never yet been requisite to call in assistance to fairly and satisfactorily deal with our own men."

John Markle, the independent coal mine operator, quoted President Roosevelt's statement at the opening of the conference, and said he fully indorsed the remarks contained therein.

"I now ask you," said Mr. Markle, "to perform the duties vested in you as the president of the United States—to at once quelch the anarchistic condition of affairs existing in the anthracite coal regions by the strong arm of the militia at your command."

He then proceeded to enumerate a list of acts of lawlessness which he said had occurred in the anthracite fields, and continued:

"You are asking us to deal with a set of outlaws. I can hardly conceive of such a thought. The respectable citizens of these United States will insist upon the officers in power giving to the citizens of Pennsylvania law and order and the right to work if they so desire."

Markle Wants Federal Troops.

Mr. Markle then stated that as the representative of the individual coal operators and of the majority of the anthracite coal workers, including some 17,000 men who are now working, "endeavoring, against great odds, to relieve the public of the possibilities of a coal famine," he appealed to the president, if he desired anthracite coal to be placed in the market quickly, to take the necessary steps at once and put the federal troops in the field, and give to those desiring to work proper protection at all times as well as protection for their families and homes while they work.

"Do this," Mr. Markle continued. "The citizens of the United States, whom I represent, seem to feel that they have a right to ask this of you, and I will assure you that anthracite coal will be rapidly placed in the market to relieve the seriousness of the situation."

Mr. Markle then stated that there is a large idle class of men now in the anthracite coal fields taking every kind of unlawful act to prevent those who desire to work to relieve the situation from doing so, and that now only 7,000 national guard are in the field, while the total national guard of Pennsylvania is about 10,000. Concluding, he said:

"Mr. President, a condition exists, not a theory, in the anthracite coal fields, between a set of professional agitators and their rcoworkers on the one side (anarchistic in their acts) and the operators and a majority of the working men on the other, who are endeavoring to relieve the seriousness of the anthracite coal situation. You, Mr. President, I believe, can relieve the situation at once. Will you do it?"

Truesdale Makes Statement.

W. H. Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, followed Mr. Markle. He declared it was the duty of the coal mine operators to protect the rights of those whose interests had been entrusted to their care as well as the rights of their employers, who, he claimed, were being persecuted because they sought to work at their chosen vocation or to protect the property of their employers, who, he declared, were endeavoring lawfully and peacefully only to maintain possession of, protect and operate their properties. He regarded it as the first duty of the operators to impress upon the president of the United States and the Pennsylvania authorities the necessity for immediately suppressing the conditions of anarchy and lawlessness, which he stated had been existing in the anthracite regions for the past five months with more or less violence.

He urged in the second place that the civil branch of the United States government at once institute proceedings against the "illegal organization known as the United Mine Workers' Association, its well-known officers, agents and members, to enjoin and restrain permanently it and them from continuing this organization and requiring them to desist immediately from conspiring, conniving, aiding or abetting the outlawry and intolerable conditions in the anthracite regions for which they and they alone are responsible."

Mr. Truesdale maintained that the laws of the United States were daily being violated openly and that previous court decisions justify civil action being taken at this time. He further urged that the protection of the United States be given to the operators' property and employees and continued:

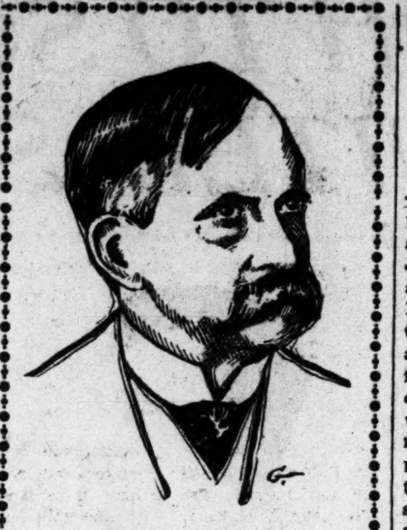
"Can it be expected that those who are now daily flagrant violators of the laws, state and national, who have no respect for the rights of persons, property, order or good morals, will be bound by the decision of any commission or body of men which has no power or authority to compel compliance therewith? We know they will not be."

Boycott in Force.

As his third point Mr. Truesdale declared that loyal citizens of Pennsylvania who have been pursuing their various avocations or professions under great sacrifices, have been boycotted and in many cases almost ruined because they had 'raised their voices against the illegal acts or violences of this illegal organization and its officers and agents," and he cited instances where he claimed physicians and even ministers had been threatened and boycotted because they ministered to a sick or dying member of a non-union worker's family.

Mr. Truesdale then stated that one-sixth of the members of the mine workers' organization was composed of young men and boys, between fourteen and twenty years of age, and, he declared, "their minds were being poisoned with the most dangerous, anarchistic, distorted, wicked views and errors concerning the rights of citizenship and property that any one can possibly conceive of; all through the teachings and practice of the officers, organizers and apostles of the United Mine Workers' Association."

He maintained that the consequences of the existing conditions were fraught with the gravest dangers to the stability and perpetuity of this country and its institutions. Finally, he declared that while he was not an enemy of organized labor where it promoted the real interests of the laborer by lawful means, he felt it his duty to resist and combat, with all his mental and physical powers, "the avowed and evident object and purpose of this United Mine Workers' Association, as exemplified in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania today, and as taught and defended by its officers and other exponents of its well known and so-called purposes and principles."



CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
United States Commissioner of Labor.

Conditions in South.

"The same condition," he concluded, "exists today in Tennessee or Alabama, where the members of this organization have but recently gone on a strike. The same condition existed in Kentucky about two years ago, where this organization was in control and where its members practiced the same unlawful methods as are being followed in Pennsylvania today. Mr. President, we firmly believe that any adjustment of this matter as has been suggested here today will only result in perpetuating conditions that are utterly abhorrent to any good American citizen, and most intolerable and damaging to the interests which I represent. We cannot, therefore, concur therein."

Mr. Wilcox, in opening his statement, explained the details of the organization of the United Mine Workers, whose objects, he said, are, "so far as possible, to regulate the supply of labor engaged in the occupation of coal mining throughout the country and the terms of employment thereof." Its ultimate object, he maintained, is to control the entire fuel supply of the country, and he declared it was the most extensive combination and monopoly in the country. "It habitually enforces its orders and directions," he continued, "by whatever means may be most effectual, including strikes, boycotts, picketing, besetting, and the like, not confined to its own members alone, but in which are compelled to join, as far as possible, all other citizens similarly employed. Its violent methods have already received the condemnation of the circuit court of the United States."

Mr. Wilcox then declared that the present anthracite strike had been ordered in accordance with these objects and claimed that non-union mine workers had been killed by those acting in sympathy with the mine workers' organization.

Debs Case Recalled.

He maintained that on that account the association was not within the rules regarding ordinary labor organizations, and that it constituted a combination or conspiracy which was held to be unlawful under the Sherman act, as it greatly injured interstate business. He further claimed that the present case came clearly within the Debs case, where the government instituted suit to prevent the organization of a universal association of railroad employees to control interstate commerce and then enforced the injunction obtained when it was disobeyed, by use of the federal army, the government being upheld in its action by the courts.

Continuing, Mr. Wilcox said:

"The true course for the national government, therefore, is to proceed in accordance with the precedent in the Debs case. These considerations were called to the attention of the president and the attorney general last June.

"The anthracite coal companies are making every effort to mine coal as rapidly as possible. They are obstructed by the failure of the state authorities to fully protect those who desire to work for them and by the failure of the national government to enforce the statute under which the mine workers' association has been already held to be illegal. As soon as action of that sort is effectively taken there can be no doubt that the supply of coal will be ample. The question at present is merely whether an unlawful association shall be permitted in this country to decide who shall work, what shall be his hours of work and what he shall be paid. This is contrary to the spirit and the letter of our laws. If they are enforced such an effort will cease at once."

The United Mine Workers, he declared, are trying to prevent the production of coal, but in spite of that fact the companies are producing about 15 per cent of the normal output with the amount steadily increasing.

Government Blamed.

"The rate of production," he continued, "would have increased more rapidly but for the failure of the state and national governments to protect the life and property of those desiring to work for the operators and to protect the operators from the onslaught of this illegal combination to monopolize the entire fuel supply of the country. If the functions of government in this regard were efficiently discharged production would be rapid enough to supply all necessities. Grave as are the matters mentioned in the president's memorandum the questions fundamentally involved are even more serious. They are whether freedom of life and property are to continue in this country or are to exist merely in accordance with the will of combinations and conspiracies which are prohibited by the constitution and the statutes and the common law, and whether this company's faithful employees are to be delivered to the destruction which surely awaits them in case of the triumph of the Mine Workers' Association. This company respectfully and earnestly urges upon the president the use of his lawful powers in the premises which was made in the Debs case by one of his predecessors and which was sustained by all the courts. If the national government would now enforce the law with equal promptness the strike would end next week."

Regarding Mr. Mitchell's proposition to the president for ending the strike Mr. Wilcox claimed that the personnel of a commission appointed to arbitrate the differences would be uncertain and that it would be without power to enforce its recommendations, being without law, authority or precedent and ignorant of the existing conditions. He maintained that Mr. Mitchell was not sincere in his representations and promises and that the coal companies could not sanction his plan, though his company was willing that any grievances at its several collieries should be passed upon by the Pennsylvania court of common pleas for the district where the collieries are situated.

Thomas R. Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western, stated that while he concurred in the opinions of the other railroad officials, he would reserve his statement until a future date.

BARONS LAUGH AT ROOSEVELT

Continued from First Page.

behalf of the miners, offered to submit all the differences to arbitration. The operators looked surprised, but before any reply could be made President Roosevelt said he desired that both parties take the matter under consideration and meet him again at 3 o'clock. The first session of the conference had lasted then fifteen minutes. The operators were driven to the private cars in the railroad yards. Mr. Mitchell and his party returned to their hotel. Both parties immediately set to work to prepare statements in reply to the president's suggestions.

The operators decided to make separate responses, but before doing so had a discussion of the general tenor of the statements they would make. It is understood that President Baer communicated his statement to parties in New York over the long distance telephone before reading it to the president. At 3:15 the afternoon proceedings began. President Baer, of the Reading, opened them, and was followed by President Mitchell and Messrs. Markle, Truesdale, Wilcox and Fowler.

At the conclusion of the statements there was considerable informal conversation. The president called attention to a part of the statement made by Mr. Baer, in which the latter said that the operators were willing to submit grievances to the courts of common pleas in Pennsylvania. The president asked Mr. Mitchell if he, not as president of the union, but as an individual, would agree to that. Mr. Mitchell promptly replied that he would not.

The operators made it plain that they would listen to no proposition whatever emanating from Mr. Mitchell. It was five minutes of 5 o'clock when the conference ended.

Deep interest was manifested in the conference on the part of the public. The sidewalks and street in front of the temporary white house were thronged with people, who anxiously awaited the result. Newspaper men lined either side of the entrance to the white house from its doors to the street.

There was a distinct expression of disappointment in the crowd when it was known that the conference had been unsuccessful, and no agreement had been reached.

Official Statement Made.

At the temporary white house tonight the following official statement was given out concerning today's coal conference:

The conference opened at 11 o'clock. The operators and representatives of the miners were presented to the president.

The president at the outset expressed his hearty thanks for their attendance, and stated that, owing to his peculiar relations to the situation, he felt that he should make to them a very careful statement of his position, and of his intentions in asking them to meet.

Upon the completion of the president's remarks, Mr. Mitchell made a statement as follows:

"Mr. President, I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators, to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and, if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims."

The president: "Before considering what ought to be done, I think it only just to both of you—both sides—and desirable from my standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now, and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated, not to decide now, but to give it careful thought, and return at 3 o'clock."

The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling, Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, do we understand you correctly, that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The president: "It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make."

Mr. Baer: "I have prepared an answer."

The president then asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say.

Mitchell Defends Strikers.

Mr. Mitchell said:

"The charge made by the gentleman that twenty murders have been committed in the anthracite coal regions during the present strike is untrue. If they will name the men, and will show that they have committed the murders, I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition. Mr. President, that is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. The truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been seven deaths, unfortunately. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police, and no one else has been charged with them. God knows the miners do not escape being charged with everything done there. They speak about burnings. There was a reward offered for burnings. I can bring affidavits of a hundred people, if necessary, that the lightning caused one burning that they charged to the United Mine Workers. I have admitted on more than one occasion that there has been some lawlessness, but I will say that a large portion of such lawlessness has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite regions to recruit the iron and coal police. I want to say, Mr. President, that I feel very keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing and saying nothing that would affect reconciliation."

The president then asked the representatives of the anthracite companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition. They answered, "No." In response to a further question from the president, they stated that they would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell looking to a settlement of the question at issue, and that they had no other proposition to make, save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer, which, in effect, was that if any man chose to resume work and had a difficulty with his employer, both should leave the settlement of the question to the judge of the court of common pleas of the district in which the mine was located.

At about 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close without agreement.

President Is Silent.

At the white house an Associated Press reporter endeavored to get an authoritative statement giving the views of the president on the proceedings and result of the conference, but the president had no comment to make thereon.

The suggestion was made in administration circles, though not as coming from the president, that the result had been to arouse and concentrate public sentiment.

One of the president's advisers who was seen intimated that some consideration had been given before the conference to the question of the future course of the administration in the event either party refused absolutely to do anything toward a settlement. He intimated that there was a possibility that the interstate commerce commission might be able to take some steps with respect to carrying charges on the anthracite coal roads. Still, public sentiment, he added, was the chief resource of the president as to both parties to the strike.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, **weakness**, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

FRIAR PROBLEM WILL TAKE TIME

Estimated Three Years Will Be Required To Settle.

Negotiations Between Taft and Guidi Will Not Begin Before Next Year—Friars Will Be the Sufferers by the Delay.

Washington, October 3.—Three years is the period of time now fixed in the minds of the officials of the war department as requisite for a complete settlement of the Philippine friar lands question, if it is to be adjusted on the present basis. This appears to be an extraordinary waste of time, but it is accounted for by the statement that so many and complicated are the land titles to be examined that all the resources of the Philippine civil government cannot satisfactorily adjust them in a less time.

It was with a full realization of the difficulty in the way of adjustment of title by the long, tedious and exacting Spanish method which prevails in the Philippines that Governor Taft, by direction of Secretary Root, made a proposition to the vatican to pay down a lump sum of money for the lands, the Philippine government assuming all risks of defective titles. That proposition, however, having been declined, it was necessary to fall back on the established methods of title settlement, which is bound to be very difficult under the circumstances.

Monsignor Guidi, who has been named as the representative of the pope, has not yet left Rome, consequently it is not probable that actual negotiations between himself and Governor Taft can begin at Manila much before the end of this year.

It is pointed out here that the actual sufferers from this protracted settlement of the friars' lands issue are the friars themselves, who are in the position of waiting upon the decision of the appraisers for their very sustenance. This fact is regarded as likely to lead in the near future to a change of the vatican programme, and it would not surprise the officials here if the vatican should suddenly decide to return to the original proposition of Governor Taft.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER, PRESIdent of the board of water commissioners, who fell several days ago and sprained his shoulder, was reported last night as being very much better. While painfully injured, he has been able to be about, and will no doubt be completely recovered in the next few days.

THE CASE AGAINST POLICEMAN A. E. Blackstone, who recently shot N. H. Bulloch, was called for trial yesterday afternoon before Justice of the Peace Bateman, but, on motion of the prosecution, was continued until next Friday afternoon. Blackstone is charged with assault with intent to murder. The policeman announced ready for trial, but the prosecution stated that it was not ready, and asked for a postponement. Blackstone is represented by City Attorney James L. Mayson and Robert Avery, and Bulloch is represented by Attorney W. T. Moyers.

THOMAS H. JEFFRIES LAST NIGHT delivered an address in Newnan before the Wahoo tribe of Red Men. The occasion was an entertainment given by the tribe, and was greatly enjoyed. The address of Mr. Jeffries made a hit, and proved a feature of the gathering.

DURING THE MEETING OF THE street committee of council yesterday afternoon it was decided to recommend the acceptance of the bid of Gude & Walker of $1,500 to repair the wooden block pavement on North avenue. Considerable routine business was transacted.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE Grady hospital has unanimously recommended the election of Robert A. Hemphill to succeed his brother, the late Colonel W. A. Hemphill, as a member of the board. The election will take place Monday afternoon during the regular meeting of council.

Bears a Crown Prince.

Southampton, October 3.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed for New York today, had on board the crown prince of Siam, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh.

PANIC STRIKES STOCK MARKET

False Rumor from Washington Causes Rush To Unload.

Dispatches Printed to the Effect That Comptroller Ridgely Had Declared Secretary Shaw's Plan Illegal—Denial by Comptroller.

New York, October 3.—The stock market was thrown into a violent decline this afternoon by the receipt of dispatches from Washington by two Wall street news bureaus saying that the comptroller of the currency had declared illegal Secretary Shaw's plan to abolish the 25 per cent reserve on government deposits in national banks, and thus put $30,000,000 out to relieve the money market.

The news was flashed through Wall street by the ticker service, and in a short time heavy blocks of stocks were offered for sale at rapidly falling prices. St. Paul, which had been strong all day, fell 5 3-4; Missouri Pacific, 4 1-4; Reading, 4; Union Pacific, 4; Illinois Central, 3 1-2; Baltimore and Ohio, General Electric and Colorado Fuel 3 1-4 each, and other stocks from 1 to 3 points.

The rush to unload was overwhelming for a time, but orders to buy were given by strong interests to protect securities, and a rally followed. Near the close an authorized denial was received from the comptroller of the currency and the market closed active and strong.

Ridgely Makes Denial.

Washington, October 3.—Comptroller of the Currency Ridgley today gave out the following statement:

"The report that I have overruled or attempted to overrule or shall attempt to overrule the secretary of the treasury in the matter of reserve on government deposits secured by government bonds is wholly false and unfounded. We are in full accord as to the policy of his announcement, and the way it shall be carried out.

"The comptroller cannot act without the concurrence of the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary cannot act without the initiative of the comptroller. The discretion is therefore joint, and final decision must be with the secretary."

CONDEMNED TO DIE

A HEARTBROKEN MOTHER HEARS HER DAUGHTER'S DOOM.

Tragedy in a Pennsylvania Town Happily Averted—The Mother's Story Now Published for the First Time.

Life's prospects should be brightest for the American girl at 15. She feels the charm of the budding graces of womanhood and the world daily presents new attractions as the awkward days of her girlhood are left behind. Can anything be more tragic than a girl at this age confined to a bed of suffering with no hope for the future but that death may end her sufferings? All too often the bent and heartbroken mother hears from the doctor's lips the sentence that the child upon whom she has lavished years of tender care cannot live to brighten her life. Mrs. Ellen Lloyd, of No. 300 Academy street, Plymouth, Pa., is a mother who has heard these fateful words but in whose case the threatened tragedy was averted. To a reporter recently she said:

"That my daughter Lavinia is alive and well today is due entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When she was in her sixth year she had a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left her in a dreadful state of health. She was thin and pallid and was tortured with violent headaches and backache. It almost broke my heart to see her suffer so.

"She would lie on the bed with no strength or ambition to move or even speak. She could not eat a thing. Her bowels used to swell up and the back of her head would get so hot that I thought her brain would be affected.

"Two of our best doctors treated her, but both said she would never be cured; that she would either die of Bright's disease or her trouble would turn into quick consumption.

"She had been suffering this way for about eight years and constantly growing worse when, upon the recommendation of a friend, I had her stop all other medicines and take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills saved her life. She began to improve with the taking of the first box and in a short time was perfectly well. Since then she has never been in bed from sickness, nor has she lost a day's work."

Results fully as wonderful as the above have been accomplished time and time again by the marvelous agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They have been proven to be an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, after-effects of the grip, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Avoid imitations; substitutes never cure anybody.

DEPOSITS DOUBLE THOSE OF TWENTY YEARS AGO

Washington, October 3.—(Special.)—The bank deposits of the people of the United States aggregate eight and a half billion dollars, an average of $108 per capita. Ten years ago they aggregated $4,232,000,000, or just half the amount of today, and twenty years ago they were $2,600,000,000, or a little more than one-quarter of those of today.

These figures are presented in a table just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics for publication in the forthcoming issue of its monthly summary of commerce and finance. They are compiled from the reports of the comptroller of the currency and include the deposits in national banks, savings banks, state banks, loan and trust companies and private banks, and cover the official figures of the year 1901. The figures for the various classes of banks stand as follows:

Deposits in—	Total deposits in 1901. Dollars.
National banks	$2,937,753,233
Savings banks	2,597,094,580
State banks	1,610,502,246
Loan and trust companies	1,271,081,174
Private banks	118,621,903
Aggregate	$8,535,053,136

The figures thus compiled by the bureau of statistics show the total deposits in the various banking organizations of the country so far as they can be obtained, from 1875 down to the present time; though it is proper to add that the figures for private banks include, since 1887, only such banks as voluntarily report to the comptroller of the currency, in other words, only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks in the United States, while during the period from 1875 to 1882 the figures cover the deposits in practically all private banks. Taking the figures at intervals from 1878 to 1901 the total deposits in all banking institutions stand as follows:

Year.	Deposits. Dollars.
1878	$1,878,434,270
1882	2,755,938,053
1887	3,255,772,134
1892	4,630,490,156
1897	5,196,847,530
1901	8,535,053,136

During recent years the growth has been very rapid. From 1878 to 1882 the increase was $877,503,783; from 1882 to 1887, $499,834,081; from 1887 to 1892, $1,374,718,022; from 1892 to 1897, $566,357,374, and from 1897 to 1901 $3,338,205,606.

An analysis of the deposit figures of each class of banks is interesting, and in some cases may be carried back over a much longer term of years. The published figures cover the deposits in certain classes of banks at a much earlier date than that covered by the reports upon loan and trust companies and private banks.

The individual deposits in national banks, for example, grew from $500,000,000 in 1865 to $618,000,000 in 1875, $1,111,000,000 in 1885, $1,720,000,000 in 1895, and $2,937,000,000 in 1901, and $3,111,000,000 in 1902.

For savings banks the figures extend back to the year 1820, and show the total deposits in that year at $1,138,576; in 1830, $6,973,304; in 1840, $14,051,520; 1850, $43,431,130; 1860, $149,277,504; 1880, $819,106,973; 1890, $1,524,844,506, and in 1901, $2,597,094,580.

For state banks, the figures extend back to 1849, and show for that year total deposits to the value of $75,693,857; 1850, $109,586,595; 1860, $257,229,562; 1880, $208,751,611; 1890, $558,054,584, and 1901, $1,610,502,246.

For loan and trust companies the figures begin with the year 1875, and show deposits for that year at $85,025,371; in 1880, $90,008,008; 1890, $336,456,482, and 1901, $1,271,081,174.

The figures of deposits in private banks are complete from 1875 to 1882, by reason of the fact that deposits in such banks were taxed during that period and therefore returns were complete; but on the repeal of the law placing a tax on such deposits, only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks continued to make reports to the comptroller of the currency. The figures for private bank deposits subsequent to 1887 are therefore materially less than those of the period 1875-82, when complete returns were available. In 1875 the figures were $321,100,000; 1882, $295,622,160; 1890, $99,521,667, and in 1901, $118,621,903.

The following table shows the total deposits in the five classes of banks named—national, savings, state, private and loan and trust companies—in each year from 1878 to 1901, except the years 1883-86, for which complete figures are not obtainable:

1878	$1,878,434,270
1879	1,940,701,712
1880	2,308,986,680
1881	2,609,518,492
1882	2,755,938,053
1887	3,255,772,134
1888	3,458,266,065
1889	3,751,514,133
1890	3,998,973,105
1891	4,232,059,335
1892	4,630,490,156
1893	4,586,213,170
1894	4,638,981,485
1895	4,872,035,276
1896	4,888,069,119
1897	5,196,847,530
1898	5,927,489,998
1899	6,675,471,743
1900	7,464,719,145
1901	8,535,053,136
1902	Not Available

ECZEMA; NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50c.

In the Business.

(From The Chicago Chronicle, Dem.)

When the speculative fraternity, encouraged by the ready complaisance of the secretary of the treasury, boom things to a point where they must have billions instead of millions there may be some difficulty respecting the collateral, unless Mr. Shaw follows South Clark street precedent and accepts second-hand clothing, junk, old bottles and scrap iron as security for the advances. There will not be enough even of stock exchange "cats and dogs" to go around.

Kidney and Bladder Diseases

Are always serious and demand the skill of an expert. Pains in the back or loins, irregularities in the urine, such as scantiness, smarting, burning, incontinence, etc., are danger signals which should be promptly heeded. My treatment of these diseases has been uniformly successful, and I have cured some of the worst cases on record. Each case gets careful, individual treatment.

MAKE NO MISTAKE by being misled by advertised quick cures, free prescriptions, free samples and other forms of cheap advertising by specialists who claim that they are the only ones who treat patients personally. You can consult Dr. Hathaway PERSONALLY and you have the additional benefit of his trained staff of skilled specialists in each department, which no other office in the south has. A responsible guarantee of cure which means something, and backed by leading banks, is given when required.

DR. HATHAWAY.

Recognized as the leading and most successful specialist.

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Suite 33 Inman Bldg., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
Office hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DREYFUS HEEDS PLEA MADE BY ZOLA'S WIDOW

CAPTAIN DREYFUS AND CHILDREN.
He Will Not Attend Zola's Funeral for Fear His Presence Would Cause Disorder.

He Will Not Attend the Funeral of His Benefactor for Fear That His Presence Would Provoke an Outbreak.

Paris, October 3.—The funeral of Emile Zola Sunday promises to be of the most imposing character. A majority of the socialist and labor groups and several student associations have decided to send delegations. The prefect of police is organizing extensive measures to preserve order.

Contrary to previous announcements, Dreyfus will not attend Zola's funeral. This decision was taken as the result of an interview with Madame Zola, whom he visited today. Mme. Zola pleaded with Dreyfus not to participate in the ceremony, because his presence might lead to disorders.

Dreyfus was anxious to attend the funeral, considering it a duty which he owed to the memory of Zola; but the widow expressed to him her apprehensions that unseemly demonstrations might occur if he attended, both during the ceremony at the cemetery and afterward. "The prefect of police," she said, "is also in fear that your presence may lead to disturbances, and for nothing in the world would I have the funeral of my lamented husband marked by regretable incidents."

Dreyfus, who displayed considerable emotion, responded:

"But they will say I am hiding myself. That I am a coward. Yes, a coward," he repeated, "and you know well I am not."

Mme. Zola again begged him, for her sake, to abstain from attending the funeral, and finally Dreyfus gave in and promised not to attend. Mme. Zola weepingly thanked him for the sacrifice.

The general opinion here is that M. Dreyfus acted most wisely in acceding to Mme. Zola's prayer to absent himself from the funeral of her husband, which is to be held Sunday. This ceremony would, otherwise, undoubtedly have been the occasion of unseemly incidents and, perhaps, of serious disorders.

TURKEY STAMPS OUT REBELLION

Porte Apparently Succeeds in Checking Revolution in Macedonia.

Constantinople, October 3.—The insurrectionary movement of Macedonia does not appear to have spread to any serious extent, although it is feared that in some quarters the Turkish measures for its suppression may exasperate the villagers and cause neutrals to join the revolutionists.

The Macedonian committee's efforts to support the plans of its president, General Tzontiechoff, for a general revolt are handicapped by the hostility of the adherents of Sarafoff, the former president, who refuse all assistance to the new leader.

According to news from Bulgarian sources, upward of five hundred Bulgarians were recently imprisoned in the Monastir district.

Numerous arrests of Albanians were made at Constantinople during the progress of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia through the city.

Sofia, Bulgaria, October 3.—The organ of the Bulgarian committee has published a manifestation of Colonel Jankoff, leader of the Macedonian insurrection, announcing the revolution and calling on all Macedonians to take up arms in behalf of their country. The colonel points out that all the Balkan states won their liberty by fire and blood. At the same time he urges that considerate treatment be meted to peaceful Mussulmans.

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD.

100%.

During August EVERY ONE of the death claims paid in the United States and Canada by the Equitable Life Assurance Society were paid within one day after receipt of proof.

And during no month of the year has the percentage been below 98%.

This excels the Society's own great record. It has never even been approached by any other company.

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD."
THE EQUITABLE LIFE,
R. L. FOREMAN.
Manager for Georgia.
ATLANTA.

YANKEE TURFMEN IN TROUBLE.

Several Will Be Driven Out by the Paris Police.

Paris, October 3.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has investigated the published statement that fifteen English and American turfmen will be expelled from Paris in connection with the turf scandals, and learned that the police inquiry into the scandal is not yet determined, but that a certain five or six, whose names are not divulged, will be expelled. They are neither jockeys nor trainers. The conduct of several of the latter is still being investigated and probably will be acted upon shortly.

AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTESS.

New York Lawyers Confer Regarding de Castellane.

New York, October 3.—A conference was held in the chambers of the United States circuit court today by the lawyers interested in the affairs of Countess de Castellane.

Exactly what occurred none of the lawyers present would state, further than that several phases of the case brought against George J. and Helen M. Gould, as receivers of the countess, by the various creditors were discussed, after which an adjournment was taken until some future date, to be determined by the arrival of certain papers from Paris.

It is said that Asher Wertheimer, who claims the Castellanes owe him in the neighborhood of $800,000, has offered to withdraw his case, providing his claim is paid in monthly installments. The also asks that the countess insure her life in his favor for the amount due him. The other creditors, however, protest against this unless a similar provision is made in their case.

TRUST FORMED, THEY LEAVE.

European Directors of the Shipping Combine Depart.

New York, October 3.—The final details of the steamship combination having been finished, resulting in the formation of the International Mercantile Marine Company, the European directors are leaving for home. On the Celtic, which sailed today, were Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, head of the London banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.; J. Bruce Ismay, president of the White Star line, and W. J. Pierrie, of the Harlan & Wolf ship yards, in Glasgow. Mr. Ismay talked freely over the result of the conference and said that all had been completed with the exception of the election of officers.

"I will have to make another trip here in order to settle a good many little things," he said, "but the main points in the new company have all been decided. I do not care to talk about the report of the Cunard line receiving new subsidies from the English government. There is room for another company, and also room for the tramp steamships. An arrangement for the schedule of the big ships will have to be formed. We are going to try to have a mail ship leave every day, but never two in one day, as has been the case in the past. We will also try to have the German lines enter into this agreement of sailing if we can and the ships abroad will be arranged the same way."

Wanted in Many Places.

Washington, October 3.—Edward R. Dana, alias Moncrief, alias Davis, was arrested here tonight charged with presenting a worthless check to a pawnbroker in the purchase of a diamond ring. The man is said to be wanted on charges of forgern in Chicago, Toronto, New Orleans, Detroit and Los Angeles and other places in amounts ranging from $100 to $2,400.

MERCHANTS TAKE HAND IN STRIKE

Decide To Close Stores Unless Trouble Is Settled.

For First Time New Orleans Street Car Officials Meet Men and Talk Arbitration — Motormen and Conductors Seem Very Scarce.

New Orleans, October 3.—The street car strike situation took a new turn this afternoon when the big retail merchants of the city took steps to have some kind of an agreement reached. Retail trade has suffered greatly and this afternoon the merchants met at the St. Charles hotel and decided that unless the strike was called off by Saturday night they would all close down their establishments indefinitely. This means throwing out of employment about 5,000 clerks and girls.

The merchants then turned their attention to effecting some kind of a settlement, and after a conference with the mayor, the railway officials and car men separately, finally brought about a conference of all three elements. This began at 7 o'clock and lasted until nearly 9. It was the first time the railway officials and the entire executive board of the union had met since the trouble began. President Pearson submitted the proposition of the company, in effect the same delivered in the ultimatum yesterday—that the men return to work and then arbitrate the alleged violations of the old agreement; if declared violated, to then consider a new proposition, and the rate of wages and hours to date from the time the men go back to work. The car men's attorney, speaking for them, urged their demand, which is in effect the same, except that the men shall be paid at the rate of 25 cents for eight hours from the moment they return to work, the old agreement to hold good if it was found not to have been violated.

The car men's committee went back to the union hall to submit the proposition to the men. At this time it does not look as if they will accept it. All parties to the conference are to meet again at 10 o'clock.

The railway company did not make any attempt to run passenger cars today. They did not get many answers to their advertisements for men, whom they asked to apply in writing by mail. They took a preliminary step in notifying the mayor that they intended to operate their cars, and asking for the proper protection. The mayor promised this protection whenever it was needed.

The only violence was the cutting of some more trolley wires during the night on Carrollton avenue. At one place several hundred feet of wire was stolen.

Before the conference of the three elements was resumed the merchants' committee began work on a compromise proposition and got the car men's committee to agree to it at 11 p. m. They then went to conference with the railway officials. The proposition is that the men go back to work tomorrow; that the violations of the old agreement be submitted to arbitration, and that if the agreement is declared violated, the decision to carry with it a wage scale of 23 cents an hour and eight hours. This is a reduction of 2 cents an hour from the original demand. The railway company will not consent to any arbitration on the question of wages or hours.

"BRAVE PANTHER, WELL DONE"

Kaiser Praises His Officer for Sinking Haitien Boat.

Berlin, October 3.—The papers here print a letter from one of the crew of the German gunboat Panther, saying that Emperor William sent the following dispatch after the sinking of the Haitien revolutionary gunboat Crete-A-Pierrot:

"Brave Panther. Well done."

POLITICS ON THE BLACK LIST.

Mrs. Stanford Lays Down Law to Her Professors.

San Francisco, October 3.—At a meeting of the trustees of Leland Stanford, Jr., university today, Mrs. Jane Stanford read an address to the board setting forth her directions in the management of the university. The address was significant for the reason that it bore on the recent troubles at Stanford resulting in the resignation of certain professors after the delivery of opinions which the university authorities considered in conflict with the interests of the university. Today's was the first public utterance of Mrs. Stanford to the matter. She said in part:

"I desire that the university shall forever be kept out of politics, and that no professor shall electioneer among or seek to dominate other professors or the students for the success of any political party or candidate in any political contest. I hope that every voter, whether professor or student, will always thoroughly inform himself upon every principle involved and as to the merits of every candidate seeking his suffrage, and then vote according to his own best judgment and conscience, irrespective of any importunity of others."

Towed Into Port.

St. Johns, N. F., October 3.—The Leyland line steamer Bostonian, fifteen days from London for Boston, Mass., with a general cargo, arrived here today towing the German steamer Pallanza, fifteen days from Hamburg for New York, with a general cargo.

God Blew Up Maine, He Says.

New York, October 3.—At the twentieth annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance today, Rev. Henry Varley, of London, England, preached on "Slavery," and said that providence had directed the hand that blew up the Maine, in order that Spain might be punished on account of slavery in Cuba.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

FOUR BROTHERS USE THEIR GUNS

And Cause Reign of Terror in Town in Oklahoma.

BROWN BROTHERS DEFY CRESCENT CITY OFFICERS

In the Battle One Man Is Killed and Several Are Badly Wounded. Learned How To Shoot in the Blue Grass State.

Guthrie, Okla., October 3.—At Crescent City, an inland town 18 miles northwest of Guthrie, a fierce battle was fought between the officers of the town and four Brown brothers, Mal, Don, Bill and John, prominent farmers and ranchers of that vicinity, tonight. As a result Mel Burgess, another farmer, is reported dead, Mal Brown seriously wounded and several others injured.

The Browns are mountaineer Kentuckians who have resided in this country since the opening. Trouble has been brewing there for some time, originating two weeks ago in a fight with railroad graders.

FATHER MURDERS HIS SON.

Noah Hale Then Flees to Woods, Pursued by Posse.

Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, October 3.—Noah Hale, a market gardner, living 6 miles from here, today shot and killed his son, Frank, and badly injured his wife, beating her over the head with the butt of the gun with which he had just killed his son.

The murderer then fled to the woods, whither officers and a posse pursued him. About noon a shot was heard from the forest, and it is thought Hale has committed suicide. Domestic quarrels led to the tragedy.

SEARCH IS MADE FOR CORPSES,

But None of Them Found by Indianapolis Police.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 3.—The search being made for the bodies stolen by Cantrell and his gang thus far has been fruitless and the conclusion has been reached that the majority of the bodies have been shipped from the city. On this theory the authorities of other cities will be asked by the police to assist in the search. The conclusion has been reached from bits of evidence gathered from different sources that Indianapolis in the past has been the center of the body traffic in the west. The police will ask the authorities of other cities to aid them in the recovery of the bodies stolen from the graveyards.

SOLD MEAT A "LITTLE OLD."

Ugly Charge Is Made Against the Beef Combine.

Kansas City, October 3.—The beef trust inquiry held a brief session today. Joseph A. Stanley, a retail butcher, testified that he had bought meat from Cudahy, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Swift & Company and the Armour Packing Company. He had received rebates in meat from Cudahy and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. When he bought meat that was a "little old," these firms would bill him out 110 pounds as 100 pounds.

"They told me," said Stanley, "that they could not sell the meat cheaper, but could alter the weights."

TO FIGHT THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Independent Cigar Makers Have Formed a Company.

Chicago, October 3.—To prevent the alleged tobacco trust from monopolizing the raw material, the independent cigar manufacturers of the country have organized a $3,000,000 stock company to fight the combination. The new concern is being underwritten by the Union Trust Company of this city.

It is the intention to buy leaf tobacco direct from the grower, and thus cut off the profits of the middle man. As this is the method pursued by the alleged trust, the promoters hope that by adopting it they can find a way of successfully stopping the inroads of what they consider their common foe.

The company is to be called the Cigar Manufacturers' Supply Company.

HIGH PRAISE IS GIVEN SHAW.

London Statist Commends Secretary of the Treasury.

London, October 3.—The Statist in its issue of tomorrow will say that the feeling on the stock exchange, where the week began in gloom, was very rapidly changed by the bold and statesmanlike action of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who has shown a readiness to assume responsibility and face a grave emergency which ought to earn him a high reputation among his countrymen.

The Statist credits Mr. Shaw with saving the money market trouble by casting aside routine traditions, adopting a policy which had hitherto been supposed to be forbidden by law. The paper attributes the stringency in Wall street entirely to unwise banking legislation and an antiquated treasury system, which withholds vast sums of money from the public in times of exceptional demand.

Rebels Send a White Flag.

Panama, Colombia, October 3.—A gasoline launch brought into Panama today a small boat flying a white flag and containing a messenger from the insurgent general, Herrera, bearing a letter from General Salazar, explaining how General Herrera's troops came to fire last Saturday on the launch sent under a white flag by General Salazar with the latter's answer to the insurgent general's peace proposition.

Catholics and Schools.

St. Louis, October 3.—At the Bohemian Catholic congress, which has just completed a two days' session, resolutions were adopted expressing loyalty to the constitution of this, their adopted country. The right to send their children to parochial schools was demanded, on the ground that the parent and not the state has the first right of authority over the child.

Tug Strike Is Settled.

Duluth, Minn., October 3.—The tug strike is not only now settled, but all details of the settlement have been adjusted. Every tug in the Union Towing and Wrecking Company's fleet is now manned by union men. The result of the strike is regarded by the tug employees as a complete victory for them.

SNYDER FAILS TO DODGE LAW

Alleged Briber Attempts To Escape on a Technicality.

But the Judge Permits Evidence To Be Introduced Which Shows That He Is Amenable to the Laws of Missouri.

St. Louis, October 3.—When the trial of Robert M. Snyder, banker and promoter, charged with bribery in connection with the Central Traction bill, was resumed in Judge Ryan's court today, Circuit Attorney Folk began the task of proving that the defendant's case did not come under the statute of limitations, it being maintained that Snyder is a nonresident and therefore not exempt from prosecution. The period of limitation for bribery is three years.

Judge Ryan's decision permitted the admission of the testimony which the defense had tried to exclude. It was a distinct defeat for Snyder in the point on which the entire case has come to hinge.

Shirley W. Johns and Jewel H. Auberro, newspaper men, testified that while securing interviews with R. M. Snyder, in this city, March 11, 1898, the defendant gave them the information that he was living in New York. One of the strongest witnesses for the state as to the residence of Snyder was Dr. Woods, of Kansas City, president of the National Bank of Commerce in that city. Dr. Woods testified that in the early part of 1899 Snyder went to his bank and held a conversation with him in regard to a bank which Snyder had intended organizing in Kansas City. He told the witness that he had decided not to organize the bank; that he was living in New York, and did not expect to return to Kansas City.

Before adjournment for lunch Attorney Jourdan told the court that it would be impossible for the defense to complete its testimony before Saturday midnight, and the attorneys on both sides discussed the matter of carrying the case over into the next term to prevent a mistrial.

When court reconvened Circuit Attorney Folk announced that the state would rest its case.

SANTA FE FIGHTS SWIFTS.

Bitter Conflict Between the Railroad and Packers.

St. Joseph, Mo., October 3.—A bitter struggle is on between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway and Swift & Company.

About five weeks ago Swift & Company placed a boycott on the Santa Fe. During September that railroad hauled into St. Joseph 16 per cent of the live stock received here. As a result of the boycott they were allowed to haul out but 6 per cent of the packing house products. On September 18, the Santa Fe sent out notices that the rate of live stock into St. Joseph would be increased on October 1 to 3 cents per 100 over the rate to Kansas City, causing a loss to St. Joseph of all live stock in the territory tributary to the Santa Fe.

Swift & Company at once opened negotiations with the Santa Fe. The result was that on September 25 notices were sent out by the railway that the increased rate would not go into effect until October 10.

The negotiations are still on.

Jurors Didn't Come.

Limerick, October 3.—Of the twenty-three men who were summoned for service on the grand jury only twelve have put in an appearance. These men were sworn. The court ruled that any bill signed by all twelve of the men would be valid, but only eleven men signed the first bill, and the proceedings thereupon collapsed. The absent jurors were fined $10 each.

Earthquake in Italy.

London, October 3.—A special dispatch from Rome today announces that a violent earthquake was felt last night at Terni, about 50 miles from there. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and fled to open spaces. A number of houses were damaged, but there was no loss of life.

Coal Convention Called.

Detroit, Mich., October 3.—As soon as Mayor Maybury learned this evening that President Roosevelt's conference with the mine operators and mine workers had not resulted in a settlement of the anthracite strike, he announced that citizens' and common council committees would meet at noon tomorrow to take final action regarding all details for the reception of the 1,000 delegates who are expected here next Thursday to take part in the national conference to devise a way to secure a supply of hard coal.

Charter for Railroad.

Guthrie, Okla., October 3.—A territorial charter was granted today to the Muskogee Southern Railway Company. The proposed line will be 260 miles long and will run from the intersection of the Arkansas river with the Kansas-Oklahoma state line in a southeasterly direction to the intersection of the east line of Indian Territory with the Red river. The capital stock is $2,000,000.

Maxim Guns for Colombia.

Panama, October 3.—The government has received a shipment of Maxim guns of different sizes, and large quantities of rifle and cannon ammunition.

A TEXAS WONDER.

HALL'S GREAT REMEDY.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidney and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of $1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and will cure any case above mentioned. Dr. E. W. Hall, Sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists.

Allens Mills, Ga., Jan. 31, 1902.
Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir: I suffered 25 years from kidney and bladder trouble and used many different remedies with only temporary relief. After taking your Texas Wonder four weeks, I passed a large stone from the bladder and I think it has made a permanent cure and I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours truly,
B. HARPER.

Agents for Knox Hats.

Stiff bosoms, cuffs detached, $1.00 and $1.50. With cuffs attached, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

The late comers are running to narrow stripes, neater figures--but withal, an autumnal touch of color, just enough for the shirts to be seasonal.

Oxford Negligees, one of the newest shirt innovations made by the Manhattan people. Men are buying 'em--must be good. With cuffs detached, $1.00; cuffs attached, $1.50 and $2.00.

Flexible Derbies
From Stetson.

Suit the shape of your face in the block--but, no matter, this derby is going to feel perfectly comfortable. It's made so that it will conform to a man's head without preliminary blocking.

If you've hitherto avoided a stiff hat because it made you feel like trying to fit a square peg into a round hole, this derby will be a revelation to you.

Price $3.50.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,
3, 5 and 7 Whitehall St.

"WICKED TOM" DIES FOR SINS

Big Central Park Elephant Is Killed by Big Dose of Poison.

New York, October 3.—(Special.)—"Old Tom," the big Central park elephant known for the last seven of his nineteen years of life as "wicked Tom," has been executed for his sins. A dose of 600 grains of cyanide of potassium was given to him in a bucket of bran mash at 8:55 o'clock today.

The fatal dose was administered to Tom by Head Keepers William Snyder and Peter Shannon, the only men who have been able for years to control the big beast. The fact that Tom had been condemned to death and his execution set for today had been kept quiet, as it was feared that the officers of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might interfere, they did not seek to prevent the execution, however, and had no representative present.

Park Commissioner Wilcox was present. Tom's death struggles were witnessed also for scientific purposes by Drs. Morrill and Fisher, eminent nerve specialists; Dr. E. N. Leary, the park veterinarian, and a representative from the Museum of Natural History, where Tom's skin, stuffed and mounted, hereafter will have a home.

He Killed a Colonel.

Kingfisher, Okla., October 3.—James Walsher was today found guilty of the murder of John F. Stone, colonel commanding the Oklahoma national guard, on January 11, 1900, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. His attorneys have appealed to the supreme court.

Tried To Help the Poor Horse.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.)

William H. Paul, Jr., a Philadelphia artist, summering in Solebury township, Bucks county, is responsible for this story, which has set all the farmers up there laughing. Mr. Paul is unmarried.

"Three young women," he said, "drove up to an old mill and went into raptures over its picturesqueness. Their dress and speech announced that they were from the city. The horse, relieved from the constant sawing at his bit, walked toward a watering trough, but could not get his muzzle down to drink. The drivers noticed he wanted water, but did not know enough about harness to undo his check rein.

"First two of them tried pulling his head down by tugging at his ears. Then one tried lifting water in her hand for him to lap. When her companions walked to the back of the carriage and raised both rear wheels so the horse could be tipped head first into the trough it proved too much for the miller, who had been looking from a window, and he came to help them. He laughed so much, though, that he could hardly undo the check rein, and afterward found it too good a joke to keep."

Bandits Raid a Town.

Tucson, Ariz., October 3.—A party of bandits, supposed to have been led by Bravo Juan, made a daring raid on the town of Ranch yesterday, in the state of Sonora, Mexico. The bandits took possession, looting stores and houses. The bandits secured about $3,000. They escaped to the woods in the Sierra Madre mountains.

SENATOR VEST ALMOST BLIND

The Famous Missourian Will Spend His Last Years in Darkness.

Baltimore, Md., October 3.—(Special.)—United States Senator G. G. Vest, of Missouri, who is on the verge of total blindness, is in this city undergoing treatment. The senator came to Baltimore last Wednesday and is in the hands of Dr. Henry F. Gavey, inventor of opthalmic oscillator, who did so much toward restoring the sight of United States Senator Money, of Mississippi. Dr. Gavey states that Senator Vest is suffering from disease of the retina of the eye and is practically blind. He has strong hopes of relieving his distinguished patient to a marked degree.

CHARLEY GROVES, A NEGRO, WAS badly stabbed in the abdomen, chest and neck by Eli Smith, a negro tramp, about 11 o'clock last night. Groves is a watchman at the Bullard stables on Hunter street and says that Smith came in and wanted to stay all night and when he told him that he could not allow him to stay Smith jumped on him with an open knife. Groves was carried to the Grady hospital. He is not expected to live.

Chappelle Makes Request.

Rome, October 3.—Monsignor Chappelle, archbishop of New Orleans and apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, in a communication announcing his approaching visit to Rome begs the Rev. Santiago Paya, provincial of the Order of Dominicans in the Philippine islands, to await his arrival, as he wishes to confer with him.

Government Ownership Demanded.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 3.—Two thousand people attended a meeting at Central armory tonight to listen to speeches relative to the coal strike. The meeting seemed to be dominated by socialistic speakers, and literature enunciating socialistic principles was handed to those who attended.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, spoke for an hour. His speech was a general review of the labor situation. He applauded President Roosevelt's action in calling the conference. It was above party and showed independence and foresight that was admirable.

Resolutions were adopted calling for government ownership of coal mines.

Curing Men for 19 Year[illegible]

By my wonderful Electro-Chemic [illegible] od, I cure VARI[illegible] CELE, STRI[illegible] TURE, HYD[illegible] CELE, NER[illegible] SEXUAL DE[illegible] ITY, BLOOD P[illegible] ON, SKIN [illegible] RECTAL [illegible] EASES [illegible] a time [illegible] sible to [illegible] perfect and [illegible] cure. I am [illegible] specialist [illegible] lants for [illegible] treats [illegible]

himself. This is the only perfect [illegible] of home treatment known. If [illegible] not call, address me at 800-[illegible] building, Atlanta, Ga.

J. R. LEATHERMAN,

COL. J. F. ROGERS IS AN APPLICANT

He Is Candidate for Judge of Stone Mountain Circuit.

Covington Attorney Enters Contest at Solicitation of Friends, and Will Prove Factor in Campaign. Is at Present County Solicitor.

Covington, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Colonel James F. Rogers, of this place, has announced himself as an applicant for appointment by the governor to the judgeship of the Stone Mountain circuit, which will soon be vacant on account of the recent election of Judge John S. Candler to the supreme bench.

Colonel Rogers has been induced to apply for this office by the many solicitations of his friends.

He is one of the brainiest lawyers of this section and is at the top of his profession. He has the hearty indorsement of the Covington bar, and although he has just made his announcement he has a strong following throughout this circuit and will receive the indorsement of many members of the bar in the circuit.

Last week it was rumored that Captain James M. Pace would be an applicant in the event of Judge Candler's election, but he decided not to put his application in, but instead will throw the strength of his support to Colonel Rogers.

At present Colonel Rogers is county solicitor. Last year, as many voters will remember, he ran against Mr. Kimsey for the solicitorship of this circuit, and ran him a good race.

Colonel Rogers is one of the best versed lawyers at the Georgia bar, is fair in his judgment and impartial in his views, and if appointed will make one of the best judges on the bench.

BIG DEAL IN MINERAL LAND.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company Buys Tract Near Carrollton.

Carrollton, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, who are working some 200 hands in their large mining plant at the Durgy mines, on the line of this and Douglas county, yesterday secured the record of titles to 500 acres of mineral lands in the vicinity of their present iron pyrites mines. For 400 acres of mineral interest they paid the sum of $9,000. Since the discovery of this rich deposit last year the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have installed modern mining machinery and drawn out such an accumulation of pyrites that they importuned the Southern railway to build the Villa Rica branch railway from the Birmingham division of its system near Villa Rica, a length of 3 miles, to the plant. This spur has recently been completed and trains are busy hauling thousands of tons of this substance to the factories of the chemical company. Mining with chequered success has been going on in all lots of land in that vicinity ever since the departure of the Indians from that territory some three-quarters of a century ago, but this is the first plant that found what seems to be an inexhaustible supply of valuable mineral.

IS CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

Charles M. Purdue Arrested in Columbus by Deputy Marshal.

Columbus, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Charles M. Purdue, a young white man, was arrested in Columbus today by Deputy Marshal Brown on a federal charge. He is wanted at Montgomery, Ala., by Judge Jones, of the United States court, on a charge of contempt of court.

It seems that some time ago application was made in the federal court at Montgomery to have Purdue adjudged a bankrupt. The referee at Montgomery subpoenaed him to appear before him to answer certain questions relative to his case. Purdue replied by wire that he was sick and could not come. Subsequently he was in Montgomery two or three times, but did not go before the referee. Judge Jones accordingly issued a warrant for contempt of court. In the meantime Purdue had come to Columbus and had accepted a position at one of the cotton mills in this city. For several days Deputy Marshal Brown has been on the lookout for him and today he served the warrant. Purdue was carried this afternoon to Atlanta under commitment papers from United States Commissioner Brown.

LARGE FERTILIZER PLANTS.

Americus Will Get Another Mammoth Factory.

Americus, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—It is reported that the Armour fertilizer works contemplates establishing a factory in Americus. A representative of the company was here today for the purpose of investigating the situation, and will make favorable report. Local encouragement will be given the enterprise if necessary.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is now erecting a mammoth fertilizer plant here costing $150,000.

CAPTAIN HOPE IS ROASTED BY GEORGIA SEAGIRT TEAM

MAJOR W. W. WILLIAMSON.
Commander of the Georgia Seagirt Team.

Statements of the Horse Guard Commander Branded as Untrue.

ANSWER REFERRED TO AS "GIGANTIC STUPIDITY"

Declare No Attack Was Made on Atlanta Company or Its Team, but Matter Arose from Uninspired Editorials in Savannah Papers.

Savannah, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—A meeting of the Savannah members of the Georgia Seagirt team of 1899 was held tonight, when the approval of all was given an answer to Captain George M. Hope, of the Governor's Horse Guard. The captain of the team, Major W. W. Williamson, who has been signing the correspondence, nor none of the members of the team had received any instructions from the adjutant general forbidding the correspondence.

All the members of the team signed the answer, and it was turned over for publication in The Morning News and The Constitution on Sunday. Tonight a telegram was received by The Morning News from Atlanta announcing that the governor would direct, or had directed, a cessation of the Seagirt controversy.

Members of the team were apprised of this, and they at once agreed that the answer should be published tomorrow in anticipation of the governor's instructions being received by the morning's mail.

The reply devotes considerable space to preliminaries, ridiculing Captain Hope's answer and referring to his "gigantic stupidity." It declares that no attack was made originally by the Savannah team upon the Horse Guard or its team, but that the uninspired editorials of The Morning News and The Press were taken by Captain Hope as from the team, and that he then gave vent to such vituperation and abuse as the Savannahians had done nothing to warrant or deserve.

Referring to Captain Hope's statements the reply says:

Statements Are Untrue.

"In your letter some statements are wholly untrue, while others are only a part of the truth. You do not tell the whole truth. For instance, you state that the Savannah team, with one or two exceptions, cheered the Jersey team for their victory. That is true, but you were there and why did you not tell the whole truth? Some cheered because they knew nothing of the fraud practiced by falsely marking the target; some did not cheer, because they suspected fraud, and their suspicions led to the detection.

"Again, you allege on information that the Savannah team dined with the executive committee after an adverse decision on our protest. This is not true.

"Again you say we announced that the matter (protest) was closed. This is not true. On the contrary, you know that we continued to correspond with Governor Voorhees, General Meany and others looking to a rehearing, and that the gentlemen named not being favorable to it, Colonel Kuser took the matter up and said we should be given another hearing; and, the other two members of the executive committee refusing to give it, Colonel Kuser resigned from the committee and from the New Jersey State Rifle Association because he considered the refusal gross injustice.

"Again you say the Savannah team requested the Horse Guard to aid them by shooting at the targets of the Savannah team. This is unqualifiedly false. Here is a plain denial; bring your proof, or wear the brand thus put upon you. Moreover, here are the names of the Savannah team: F. C. Beattey, F. C. Wilson, H. E. Wilson, W. G. Austin, E. C. A. Mercer and C. S. Richmond. Now name which one or more of these members of the team made such a request.

Horse Guard Not Unfairly Treated.

"Again you say the Horse Guard was unfairly treated at Avondale range, Savannah, in 1900. This is no true, and you knew it was not the truth when you penned that statement. Furthermore, you knew that the shoot at Avondale range in 1900 was a state affair; that it was managed by officers appointed by Governor Candler, and that the Savannah team had no control whatever over the Horse Guard nor any other team. The managers of that state shoot will no doubt call on you to explain this charge. But, even if it were true that you were unfairly treated at Avondale in 1900, what possible light could it throw on the occurrence at Seagort in 1899. You were at Seagirt. You knew the injustice done our team. You were indignant, and approved the protest, and yet you are now the champion of the Jersey team and are endeavoring to besmirch the Savannah team and to disgrace the military of Georgia.

CAPTAIN GEORGE M. HOPE.
Commander of the Governor's Horse Guard.

"Again you say that one of the Horse Guard discovered at midnight Savannah members of the Georgia team at work with dark lanterns, tape line and pegs measuring the distance on the skirmish range. Each and every member of the Savannah team pronounces this statement by you as absolutely false. The names of the men from Savannah at Seagirt in 1899 you have in the report of the adjutant general for the years 1899-1900. Now name the man or men who were discovered with dark lanterns and tape line and pegs, and give the name or names of the men who say they discovered the Savannah members with dark lanterns and tape line and pegs. That the Savannah team and every other team endeavored to get information about the distance is true, but not in the manner that you seek to impress upon the public that the Savannah team employed. But more of this under another head."

Captain Hope's characterization of T. C. Philpot as a spy is met with the explanation of Philpot's action, and the assertion that so little was thought of it by the New Jersey association that he was reinstated to all the privileges of Seagirt.

Attention is also called to a change in the Seagirt rules. Captain Hope based much of his caustic comment upon the rules prevailing this year, when the match of which he offers criticism was shot under different rules in 1899. The answer concludes as follows:

Seagirt Bootlick.

"Yes, return to Seagirt. No honor will be sacrificed, for of that nothing remains. Return to your wallow, but not in high beavers and Prince Alberts, the negro minstrel regulation suit. Put on sackcloths and ashes and return as flagellants—as Lazaruses—and eat the coveted crumbs thrown to you by the hands that thimble-rigged you in 1899. We pray you do not pose as a soldier—as a Georgia captain. Go as a summer tramp; as a stray neophite in gunnery, seeking practice; as an escaped convict; as a neglected orphan; as a Seagirt bootlick; as a vendor of gold bricks and green goods—anything except as a representative of Georgia's military and a specimen brick of Georgia's honor. Respectfully,

"WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON,
"J. F. BROOKS,
"E. C. A. MERCER,
"R. C. FETZER, JR.,
"F. C. WILSON,
"F. C. BATTEY,
"HENRY BLUN, JR.,
"FRED MYERS, JR.,
"J. C. POSTELL,
"W. B. AUSTIN,
"F. W. GARDEN,
"H. E. WILSON,
"T. G. PHILPHOT,
"WILLIAM W. GORDON, JR.,
"W. G. HARRISON,
"THOMAS HUNTER,
"C. H. KONEMANN,
"Savannah Members Georgia Team 1899."

By What Authority?

(From The New York Evening Post, Ind.)

The comments of the press on the action of Secretary Shaw in reference to government deposits in the banks is generally that of approval, provided he has lawful authority for the steps he has taken. Nobody is disposed to deal harshly with him, even if he has exceeded his authority, but people should be reminded that such a step becomes a precedent, and that one infraction of the law paves the way for others. Although the secretary affirms that he has sufficient authority for relaxing the requirements for a fixed cash reserve against all deposits in national banks, he has not pointed out any such clause in the law. As a practical question, everybody agrees that under present conditions a fixed reserve is unnecessary as against government deposits. Under the conditions of the civil war period, or the panic of 1893, or of any time when the government should be obliged to call for its cash at short notice, the reserve would be very important, and would be kept by any prudent banker even without a law requiring it. To make this admission, however, does not settle the question of legality, and the secretary will probably find himself "arraigned" by political opponents for his action in the premises, and he may be asked by congress by what authority he has taken this step.

KEPT IN CHAINS UNTIL NEAR DEAD?

Prisoner Charges Richmond County Sheriff with Cruelty.

Alleges That He Has Received Unnecessary, Unusual, Cruel and Inhuman Treatment Without Authority of Law from Officers.

Augusta, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—B. B. McCowan, attorney for Sol Dunn, convicted of murder with sentence held up pending decision of the supreme court, to which tribunal his case has been appealed, has petitioned Hon. E. L. Brinson, judge of Richmond superior court, that mandamus issue against P. J. O'Connor, sheriff of Richmond county, to show cause why he should not answer alleged errors in connection with the imprisonment of Dunn.

Dunn alleges that he has been a good prisoner; that the said sheriff, through his lawfully constituted officer and representative, acting as jailer in charge, has since kept petitioner constantly chained to the floor of a cell about 6 by 10 feet in said prison, with a heavy chain not over 30 inches long, welded around petitioner's bare leg, and not allowed to have any exercise whatever, not having been permitted to move over the said 30 inches in about four months.

That on account of said chain petitioner has been compelled to lay in one position until his chest has become greatly swollen and his left breast greatly inflamed from which petitioner suffers great agony and fears even death unless remedied, and the foregoing petitioner's ankle has become lacerated and inflamed, from which petitioner suffers untold pain and agony; that said confinement and treatment of petitioner is unnecessary, unusual, cruel and inhuman and without authority of law.

Haymakers Parade.

Columbus, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—One of the most imposing features of the trading post shortly to be given in Columbus by the Red Men will be a big parade of the Haymakers. Hundreds of Haymakers will be in line, and it is proposed to make this one of the most interesting events of the fall festival.

Unique Fishing in JJapan.

David Starr Jordan in Outing: At the farm house, commodious and hospitable, likewise clean and charming after the fashion of Japan, we send for the boy who brings our fishing tackle.

They came waddling into the yard, the three birds with which we are to do our fishing. Black cormorants they are, each with a white spot behind its eye, and a hoarse voice, come of standing in the water, with which it says y'eagh whenever a stranger makes a friendly overture. The cormorants answer to the name of Ou, which in Japanese is something like the only word the cormorants can say. The boy puts them in a box together and we set off across the drifted gravel to the Tamagawa. Arrived at the stream, the boy takes the three cormorants out of the box and adjusts their fishing harness. This consists of a tight ring about the bottom of the neck, of a loop under each wing, and a directing line.

Two other boys take a low net. They drag it down the stream, driving the little fishes and all the rest before it. The boy with the cormorants goes in advance. The three birds are eager as pointer dogs, and apparently full of perfect enjoyment. To the right and left they plunge with lightning strokes, each dip bringing up a shining fish. When the bird's neck is full of flashes down to the level of the shoulders the boy draws him in, grabs him by the leg and shakes him unceremoniously over a basket until all the fishes have flopped out."

GREAT EXHIBIT COMES TO MACON

Products of Counties Through Which Southern Passes.

Practically the Same as Seen at Charleston Will Be Placed at Macon During Meeting of National Farmers' Congress.

Macon, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—The Southern railway, under the management of G. F. Green, is placing in position at Macon an exhibit of the resources of the country through which the Southren runs. This exhibit is to be made for the benefit of the delegates and visitors generally who attend the Farmers' National Congress next week. The exhibit has come direct to Macon from Pittsburg, and is substantially the same exhibit as was made by the Southern railway at the Charleston exposition. The Southern's exhibit will be quite an interesting and attractive feature at the farmers' congress.

Negro Dies in Police Barracks.

Tom Fleming, of Savannah, a Central railroad negro fireman, died suddenly at police headquarters this morning about 10 o'clock. A short time before this Fleming went into the office of the city engineer and commenced to undress, and otherwise acted so queerly that it was presumed he was crazy. A policeman was summoned and Fleming was taken to the police station, where he was pronounced by a physician insane. He was allowed to sit down in the corridor of the barracks, and a jury to try Fleming for lunacy was summoned. When the jury went in to try Fleming he was found dead, sitting with his back against the side of a wall.

Instead of a lunacy jury trying him a coroner's jury held an inquest, and rendered a verdict that he died from natural causes.

All the above happened within one hour. Fleming was 40 years old. The body may be sent to Savannah for burial.

Cases Tried by Recorder.

There were several cases of interest today in the recorder's court.

John Crew, a negro man, was arraigned for drunk, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. When Policeman Simpson started to arrest Crew the negro leveled his gun at the officer and threatened to kill him. He was overpowered and arrested. The recorder sentenced him to pay $50 or serve five months on the chaingang.

Frank Hendricks, a young white man, was committed for beating his wife, and was also fined $10 for disorderly conduct. Hendricks attacked his wife on one of the principal streets last evening and caused much excitement.

Austin Stubbs was committed to the city court on the charge of cheating and swindling. He obtained groceries on the name of his employer without permission.

Application for Receiver Withdrawn.

There was filed in the United States court today an order by Judge Speer in the case of R. B. Sperry, of Baltimore, Md., who petitioned for the appointment of a receiver for the Albany and Northern Railway Company, a line operating from Albany to Cordele. Judge Speer allows a settlement of the case between plaintiff and the defendant company on payment of the cost. This is understood to be satisfactory to all parties, and a receiver will not be appointed.

Bible Conference.

The Bible conference which has been in session several days at Mulberry Street Methodist church closed today.

The features of today's session was an addres on "Epworth League Work," by Rev. J. T. Daves, of Athens, and one on "The Evidential Value of Experience." Bishop Hoss, of Tennessee, delivered an eloquent sermon.

The conference has been a great success.

Elks' Bazaar To Give Prizes.

The Elks' bazaar will open on Monday. The voting for the following prizes will be one of the many interesting features of the bazaar:

Life membership of the Elks for the most popular Elk in the city. Certificate of such membership to be engraved on an appropriate jewel.

The beauty contest is to be divided into two classes, for the prettiest girl over sixteen years of age and for the girl under sixteen.

For the most popular matron.

For the most popular saleslady.

For the most popular lady stenographer.

For the most popular policeman.

For the most popular fireman.

For the most popular street railway conductor.

For the most popular fisherman. The prize in this contest is one of the handsomest rods ever brought to Macon.

For the most popular golfist. The prize in this contest is a sole-leather golf stick case.

For the most popular salesman.

In addition, a fine pair of trousers will be voted for the tallest man in Macon, the tallest man in the county, the largest man in Macon, the largest man in the county, the man most difficult to fit, and the best fellow in the Elk lodge.

News Notes from Macon.

William Tell, a confederate veteran, died today. The funeral services tomorrow morning will be attended by R. A. Smith camp of the United Confederate Veterans. The deceased was 63 years old.

The colored grand lodge of York Rite Masons is in session in Macon. Most Worshipful Grand Master W. D. Matthews, of Leavenworth, Kans., is present.

Mayor Smith delivered an address this afternoon. There will be a street parade tomorrow morning.

Rev. B. W. Spillman, of Nashville, Tenn., field secretary, who is conducting a Sunday school institute at Tattnall Square Baptist church, lectured this afternoon on "The Art of Teaching and Holding a Conference on Teaching." Tonight he made an address on "How to Fill the Sunday School, and How to Keep it Filled; The Sunday School and the Present Day Problems." He addressed the students at Mercer university this morning, and spoke to the Y. M. C. A. students of that institution tonight.

Teachers' Institute.

Carrollton, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—County School Commissioner Jack Travis has called the annual session of the teachers' institute of this county to convene for a term from October 27 to 31, inclusive. This late session is accounted for by saying it is in deference to requests from the teachers, who were busy in their summer country schools at the time of the usual summer session. Now that the summer schools are out, the opportunity will be better for attendance. A movement has found favor in this county looking to the establishment of many high schools with long terms over the rural sections. This is proposed to be accomplished by consolidating the 100 schools of the county into sixty schools and providing better school facilities, special instructors and more competent facilities. The county board of education, in execution of this late policy, has already declined to establish several small schools asked for in different parts of the county adjacent to other schools.

Florence Crittenton Circle.

Columbus, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—The Florence Crittenton Circle has invited Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, general superintendent of the Crittenton homes, to visit Columbus at an early date. Mrs. Barrett has been requested to bring with her a matron to take charge of the home founded here by the local circle. The furniture and supplies for this home are now being collected and the institution will be opened in a few days.

EXPRESS PACKAGES STOLEN.

Burglars Loot the Depot at Warrenton.

Warrenton, Ga., October 3.—(Special.) The depot at this place was entered last night and two express packages were stolen. A grip belonging to a Syrian woman was taken. The woman says the grip was a valuable one and that it contained a quantity of fine linen articles.

The trunk, belonging to Mr. L. Ward Neeson, of Savannah, who came in on the "Pic," was rifled and his wearing apparel was scattered along the railroad track. After these were picked up he found the coat to his dress suit, his mackintosh and several other articles missing.

The thief entered the front door and so far has not been captured.

JAMES H. EVANS IS DYING.

Well-Known Gainesville Man Is Thought To Be Nearing End.

Gainesville, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—James H. Evans, aged 50, a well-known citizen of Gainesville, and brother in law of Chairman Ed Brown, of the state democratic executive committee, is dying tonight. He has been in declining health for several months. Until his health failed, he was connected with the Gainesville cotton oil mills.

To Enlarge Corporate Limits.

Carrollton, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Notice has just been published here of an intention to ask for an amendment of the charter of Carrollton at the coming session of the general assembly of Georgia to enlarge the corporate limits of Carrollton on the east so as to include additional blocks. This starts a movement strongly agitated to have an incorporation of Carrollton in a circle of 2 miles diameter instead of 2,000 yards as at present. This will bring in some 700 to 1,000 new citizens, who live on the suburbs, not included by the small incorporation.

The Weak and the Convalescent
find a positive and rapid restorative in
ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.
—the "Food-Drink."

This must not be judged by the same standard as alcoholic beverages with "tonic" titles. Malt-Nutrine has 14.60% of genuine nutritive extract and less than 2% of alcohol. Is absolutely a non-intoxicant and positively strengthening and invigorating. Doctors prescribe it.

All druggists sell it. Prepared only by
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.
Brewers of the famous Budweiser, Michelob, Black & Tan, Faust, Pale-Lager, Anheuser Standard, Export Pale and Exquisite.
Orders promptly filled by
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, ATLANTA.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine A NON INTOXICANT SPARKLING A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT OF MALT HOPS

PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
GLASS.
F. J. Cooledge & Bro.
ATLANTA & SAVANNAH.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO.
Announce to the reading public the appearance of a new novel by
BOOTH TARKINGTON
Author of "The Gentleman from Indiana," and "Monsieur Beaucaire"
The Two Vanrevels
It sets forth, in a romance of singular fascination, a phase of American life that will be new to most people, the proud and aristocratic society of Indiana in the 40's.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS BY HENRY HUTT
$1.50
Fifty Thousand sold before Publication Day

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

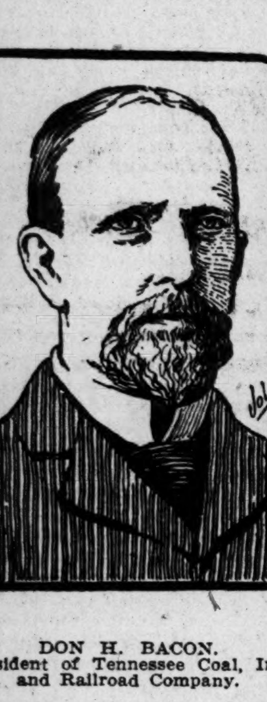
Presto
Light Biscuits;
Light Cakes;
Light Pastry;
and,—
Light Hearts,—
Quick-as-a-Wink!
And the demand is such that we doubt if you can buy it.
The H-O [illegible] Company

FOUR THOUSAND MEN WILL STRIKE

Alabama Miners Will Walk Out Next Monday.

Trouble Grows Out of Refusal of the Company To Force Payment of Assessment—All Who Refused To Pay To Be Expelled by Union.

Birmingham, Ala., October 3.—President Flynn, of the United Mine Workers of America, district of Alabama, stated today that he had issued orders for all the miners of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, at the Blue creek and Blocton mines to suspend work on Monday next. About 1,600 men will be involved, which, added to those already out in the Pratt mines' division, will make the total number of strikers over 4,000. The strike grows out of the refusal of the company to withhold assessments made by the miners' union for the anthracite strikers from the wages of those miners who object to paying it. President Flynn says all miners who refuse to pay the assessment will be expelled. Officials of the miners' union are now making a canvass among the miners of the Sloss-Sheffield company.



DON H. BACON.
President of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

DEAD BODY IS IDENTIFIED.

Man Found in Flint River Was Joe Erwin.

Huntsville, Ala., October 3.—(Special.) The body of an unknown man found in Flint river Thursday has been identified as Joe Erwin, a traveling man of Birmingham. Erwin was here a week ago in an apparently demented condition. He believed that officers were after him, and traded his clothes for another suit before leaving this city. He was trying to escape imaginary pursuit by swimming the river. His clothes have not been found. Erwin had a wife at Florence.

TRAIN JUMPS TRACK ON BRIDGE

Serious Wreck Narrowly Averted at New Decatur, Ala.

New Decatur, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—A freight train on the Southern railway bridge crossing the Tennessee river jumped the track today and a serious wreck was narrowly averted. As it was, no one was hurt, but trains were delayed over two hours. The wrecking car and crew were called out from the Louisville and Nashville shops here.

THE SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.

Charter Is Granted Mobile Concern. Capital Stock.

Montgomery, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—Papers of incorporation of the Southern Steamship Company, with headquarters at Mobile, were filed today in the office of the secretary of state. The capital stock is $60,000, and the company will operate fruit vessels in the gulf trade. The organizers are William Eckhardt, of Bellville, Ills.; Benjamin H. Charles, of St. Louis; Philip H. Allison, A. F. Piazza and Daniel Gunn, of Mobile.

MURDERER OF MRS. DICKSON.

Governor Jelks, of Alabama, Offers a Large Reward.

Montgomery, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—Governor Jelks today offered a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Dickson, in Mobile, a few nights since. The murderer entered her room and choked her to death.

Phillips Bound Over.

Lafayette, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—The preliminary trial of Phillips, who killed Owens at Langdale one day last week, took place here today before Judge Driver. He was bound over before the grand jury under $500 dail.

ALL GOVERNORS TO BE INVITED

Laying of Corner Stone of Mississippi's New Capitol on June 3.

THIS DATE IS BIRTHDAY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

Selected in Response to Popular Demand To Honor Memory of President of the Confederacy. Other News Items of Interest.

Jackson, Miss., October 3.—(Special.)—The governors of all the states in the union and other state officials will be invited to attend the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Mississippi's new capitol building on the 3d of June. The date named by the capitol commission at its session yesterday is the birthday of Jefferson Davis, and is selected in response to a popular demand that the vicarious sufferer for the "lost cause" be thus honored.

The commission will make extensive arrangements for the ceremony and expect to make it the most notable event of the kind in the history of the commonwealth. Distinguished persons from all parts of the country will be invited.

Catchings for Governor.

Much interest is being manifested in political circles at the capital in the effort to induce General Thomas C. Catchings to enter the race for governor next year, and many flattering assurances are given that he would receive a warm support. It is not believed here, however, that General Catchings would care to give up the more lucrative position of district counsel of the Southern railway for gubernatorial honors, and it will require much persuasion to induce him to change his mind from the declaration made after leaving congress that he was out of politics for good.

Past History of Mississippi.

The executive committee of the Mississippi Historical Society met here today for the purpose of receiving the report of Hon. Dunbar Rowland, director of the department of archives and history. General Stephen D. Lee, of Columbus, presided over the meeting. The report of the director is quite lengthy, and shows that good progress is being made with the work of unearthing and classifying the many old documents relating to the past history of the commonwealth.

System of Charter Fees.

At the legislative session of 1900 a law was passed providing a graduated system of charter fees to be paid for recording articles of incorporation at the office of the secretary of state. The law has been eminently successful and has proven to be a good source of revenue to the state, the fees collected for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September being nearly fourteen thousand dollars.

COTTON RATE IS REDUCED.

Railroad Commission Takes Action in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—On recommendation of the railroad commission, the rate on cotton bales from Montgomery and Selma to Alabama City and Gadsden has been reduced from 34 cents per 100 pounds to 25 cents.

TWO REPUBLICANS NOMINATED

Fight Will Be Made in Chattanooga City Election.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3.—(Special.)—The republican city convention was held today. Nominations were made for two of four city offices—Major Charles R. Evans for city attorney and John C. Twinam for city judge. No nominations will be made for the other two places.

GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARD.

Three Hundred Dollars for Capture of Assailant.

Asheville, N. C., October 3.—(Special.)—Governor Aycock has offered $300 reward for the apprehension of the assailant of Mrs. Spivey at Fairview, this county. Diligent and unceasing search has been kept up for five days, but no definite clew has as yet been discovered. Suspicion points now to a dark-complexioned white man, who, it is believed, was disguised in convict's clothes. All the convict camps in western Carolina report "No escapes."

It will be remembered that, after the assault, he threatened Mrs. Spivey's life with uplifted ax and required her to find him other clothing, thereby making more difficult his immediate detection.

Descriptive circulars have been sent to Tennessee and South Carolina and the police notified in all directions.

"Swagger" Sticks for American Troops.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: A decided novelty in the life of United States soldiers at army posts will soon be introduced by Colonel Page, of the Third United States infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas. He will supply his regiment with something new in the form of "swagger" sticks, small, light canes, which are commonly carried by soldiers in the British army. But with the Third, the sticks will mean something more than the mere idea of natty appearance and production of a swinging step, for there will be something of historic importance connected with them.

The sticks will be facsimilies, reduced in size, of the highly prized and historic relic, the drum major's baton, made of the flagstaff at Chapultepec, and presented to the Third infantry during the Mexican war by General Smith. The baton, which is large and heavy, with silver mounting, now occupies a place of honor among the relics of the famous Third at Colonel Page's quarters. Upon the head of the baton is engraved in silver, "To the Third United States Infantry, from Brigadier General Smith, Chapultepec, 1848."

The gift was an expression of the gratification of General Smith over the indomitable bravery of the Third in the storming of Chapultepec on September 13, 1847. In the assault upon this almost impregnable stronghold of the Mexicans, the Third lost terribly in officers and men, but over rocks and chasms and mines, and with the aid of scaling ladders, they drove everything before them.

The sticks to be carried by the Third will be of the same shape as the large baton, silver mounted, with the coat of arms of the regiment and the words, "Chapultepec, 1848," engraved.

FALL HATS.

Dunlaps, of course. But then we have the other kind—the $3.00 kind. They're all right, too—for they're Stetson made.

LAW BROS. CO.,

10 Whitehall,
17 Decatur, } TWO STORES.

SOUTH BREAKS RECORD IN HER NEW INDUSTRIES

First Quarter of 1902 Showed 1,168 New Enterprises--Total for Third Quarter Shows 1,122. Such Development Unprecedented.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3.—The Tradesman gives the following statistics of southern industries, which shows that all previous records have been broken during past nine months:

The record made by the thirteen southern states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, during the months of July, August and September, being the third quarter of 1902, in establishing new industries, surpasses the development ever before known in the south for the same period of time. As a general rule the months of July, August and September are considered dull business months throughout all sections of the country. This has been especially noticeable throughout the southern section, where the warm period covers a greater number of months. The first quarter of 1902 showed 1,168 new enterprises established throughout those states, which was a record-breaker, being the largest number that was shown for any single quarter covering a three months' period in the history of the south. The second quarter of 1902 showed 1,164 new enterprises, or within four of equaling the first quarter. The third quarter ending October 1, 1902, shows 1,122, or within 46 of equaling the first quarter. The total number of new industries during the third quarter of 1898 aggregated 476; in 1899, 739; in 1900, 739; and in 1901, 849, so that 1902 is still a record-breaker, showing 1,122, or 273 more than in 1901; 383 more than in 1899 and 1900, and 646 more than in 1898.

The accompanying chart shows the new industries in tabulated form by states and classification of industries that have been, or are about to be, inaugurated, from the best information that could be gathered covering the third quarter of 1902, as stated.

Under the head of miscellaneous are included irrigation plants, laundries, creosote works, oil burner works, extract works, sirup mill, collar and harness factories, button factories, brush factory, heating plant, naval stores companies, paint factories, cement works, cereal plants, electrical supply works, hat factory, trunk factories, cotton seed delinting plants, novelty works.

It will be noticed that these miscellaneous industries head the list numerically, aggregating 218; next come woodworking plants, numbering 188; next in importance are natural gas and oil companies, numbering 97, then come mines and quarries, numbering 93; compresses and gins, 63; telephone companies, 57, and so on down to smelters and tin plate mills that number one each.

Among these numerous industries Alabama leads in furnaces, with four to her credit. In development and improvement companies Louisiana, Tennessee and West Virginia head the list with five to the credit of each. South Carolina leads all others in cotton and woolen mills, showing 12 in number; Tennessee shows 24 woodworking plants, 11 flour and grist mills and 7 new iron working plants, being more than any other state, of these industries. Texas shows more compresses and gins, 21 in number; more electric light and power plants, 12 in number; more natural gas and oil companies, 35 in number; more rice mills, 4 in number; more telephone companies, 10 in number, and more miscellaneous industries, being 40 in number. West Virginia shows 33 mines and quarries out of 93 for the entire south.

For the first nine months of 1902 it will thus be seen that the south has inaugurated 3,454 new industrial enterprises. Such a development for the same length of time is unprecedented in the history of the thirteen southern states.

INDUSTRIES.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Georgia.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Mississippi.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	Total third quarter 1902.
Breweries..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
Brick and Tile Works..	1	..	..	1	1	1	5	1	..	3	8	1	3	25
Canning Factories..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	9
Car Works...	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Compresses and Gins..	4	9	1	7	..	4	4	1	9	3	21	..	..	63
Cotton and Woolen Mills..	1	3	..	5	1	1	2	6	12	1	2	2	..	36
Development and Improvement Companies.	1	1	..	3	3	5	3	1	1	5	4	..	5	32
Distilleries..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Electric Light and Power Plants.	2	1	..	10	6	3	5	3	4	5	12	2	3	56
Engine and Boiler Works..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Flour and Grist Mills.	..	1	1	3	8	1	..	..	..	11	1	6	3	35
Furnaces..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Gas Works..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	5
Glass Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	8
Hardware Companies	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	..	..	12
Ice and Cold Storage Plants.	3	2	2	2	3	8	3	..	..	6	7	..	1	37
Iron Working Plants..	5	1	..	..	1	3	..	2	6	7	4	1	3	33
Mines and Quarries.	8	7	1	..	23	1	..	5	..	6	6	3	33	93
Natural Gas and Oil Companies..	3	1	2	2	18	14	2	1	..	4	35	..	15	97
Oil Mills and Refineries....	2	4	1	1	..	9	3	6	2	1	8	..	..	37
Phosphate and Fertilizer Companies	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Pulp and Paper Mills..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Rice Mills..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5
Silk Mills	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ship Building Plants.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Steel Works	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	6
Smelter	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sugar Mills and Refineries..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Tanneries..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
Telephone Companies..	2	1	3	4	9	2	4	6	3	4	10	3	6	57
Tin Plate Mills..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tobacco Factories	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	..	2	..	2	1	13
Water Works..	2	..	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	..	2	21
Woodworking Plants..	14	15	13	11	16	6	16	16	14	24	23	10	10	188
Miscellaneous..	8	7	4	14	28	20	7	11	8	39	40	14	18	218
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1122

CONTRACT LET FOR LOUISIANA

Battle Ship Will Be Built by the Newport News Company.

Washington, October 3.—The secretary of the navy today awarded the contract for the construction of the battle ship Louisiana to the Newport News Ship Building Company at its bid of $3,990,000.

The bureau officers to whom the bids were referred reported that there were no indications of a combination on the part of the bidders. The award in this case is made with unusual quickness, which is accounted for by two facts, first, the bids from all of the shipbuilders who appeared were what is known as "straight," that is, they were based exactly upon the plans prepared by the navy department and did not include, as is usually the case, propositions from builders to construct the ship upon plans of their own design, in which case the technical officers must make a full study of the variations proposed.

In the second place, the Newport News Ship Building Company has challenged the navy department to show whether this company or the New York navy yard can turn out a battle ship in the shortest period of time. The ship building company is hampered by an abundance of new construction, including much government work and a lot of repair jobs in its own yards, while the New York navy yard is engaged only in repair work. On the other hand, the New York navy yard must organize a ship building force and modernize its plant.

The challenge having been accepted, the progress of the work upon the two ships will be watched with the greatest interest by naval experts and by congress.

GEN. ALGER FOR THE SENATE.

A Chicago Republican Newspaper Thinks Well of Him.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Russell A. Alger's brief note on the Michigan senatorship directs public notice again to one of the sturdiest of living Americans.

Thirty years ago Mr. Alger was already one of the most popular men in the west. He had returned to business life after the civil war, with an army record earned in over sixty engagements, and with the brevet rank of major general. Although a republican, he had as large a business acquaintance among democrats as among men of his own party, and was highly regarded by all classes in Michigan.

In 1882 the democrats and greenbackers united on a fusion ticket and elected their candidate for governor. In 1884 this coalition, strengthened by state patronage, renominated the successful candidate of 1882, and the republicans, in casting about for a candidate to redeem the state, selected Alger.

He made a thorough canvass, increased the republican vote by 36,000 over that of 1882, and was elected. From that date he was a factor, not only in Michigan politics, but in national affairs, and through all the campaigns, state and national, of the succeeding years he retained his popularity.

No member of President McKinley's first cabinet was better known to the people at large than Alger. When the battle ship Maine was destroyed in Havana harbor he and Theodore Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, were the two men in Washington who most clearly realized the full import of the event. They believed that it meant war, and they began immediate preparations for war.

While Secretaries Gage and Long, of the cabinet, and Mr. Hanna, of the senate, were explaining away the tremendous tragedy, and while scores of influential men in Washington were talking peace, Alger and Roosevelt were courageously accepting the inevitable and supporting the president in what developed into a war policy.

In the end Alger was sacrificed to the demands of those who held the secretary of war responsible for all the mistakes due to our unpreparedness. Seeing that he was the subject of attack, and realizing that his presence in the cabinet was drawing the fire of all enemies of the McKinley administration, he retired, but after retirement proceeded to defend his administration of the war department in a way to silence his critics.

As candidate for senator, Alger is as good a representative of the policy that drove Spain from the western hemisphere, that gave Cuba freedom and that brought Porto Rico and the Philippines under American control, as we have in the west today. He is in close sympathy with the policy of President Roosevelt. His name is associated with all the principles for which western republicans have fought, and with all the leaders to whom western republicans have been attached.

He is right on the money question, on the tariff question, on the expansion question. Hence his letter, saying that while he will not seek the appointment or election to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan, he will not refuse either, must give republicans the country over new interest in the Michigan campaign of 1902.

WAGON STRUCK BY FAST TRAIN

J. B. Marrow Is Fatally Injured While Crossing Central Near Rome.

Rome, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—J. B. Marrow, a white man 55 years of age, was seriously injured yesterday at Lindale, 6 miles from Rome, by a southbound Central of Georgia passenger train.

Marrow was in a large wagon loaded with household effects. He was en route to Rome from Aragon, and was moving here to reside. Joseph Hicks was driving and attempted to cross the track before the train reached the crossing. The mules became frightened and stopped on the track. Hicks, seeing the danger, jumped in time to escape injury, but Marrow, being a paralytic, could not get out of the wagon, which was struck by the engine and torn to pieces.

Marrow's left shoulder was broken and a large hole was cut in his head.

It is not thought he can recover. He was picked up bruished and bleeding and was given medical attention. He has a family.

VOTERS MUST PAY POLL TAX

State Chairman Simmons of North Carolina, Makes Statement.

OBJECT WAS PERMANENT ROLL OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS

Law Specially Designed That No White Man Should Be Disfranchised, and All Who Pay Tax May Vote—Other News Notes.

Raleigh, N. C., October 3.—(Special.)—Democratic State Chairman Simmons says that poll tax is not necessary to registration, but is necessary as a prerequisite to voting; that the election law especially designed that no white man should be disfranchised; that its purpose was to get all white men of age on the "permanent roll" of eligible voters on the "grandfather clause," so that whenever they wish to vote all they have to do is to pay poll tax. This payment of poll tax does not apply to those who have been exempted under the law by reason of age.

North Carolina News Notes.

A charter is granted by the state to the Asheville Office Building Company, capital $100,000, with N. C. McLoud, of Cleveland, Ohio, as chief stockholder.

James B. Martin, who was long the auditor of the Seaboard Air Line, and his son, Ernest Martin, an engineer on that road, are building a knitting mill here, which they will entirely own. All the mills here have more orders than they can fill. The knitting mills find it hard to secure labor, as many girls have an aversion to working in mills.

The company of northern capitalists which owns the great Niagara grape vineyard near Southern Pines has arranged to build a very large and costly hotel there for winter tourists. The hotels at Pinehurst and Southern Pines, large and numerous as they are, cannot contain all the applicants for rooms. At Southern Pines consumptives are taken, but none are allowed to enter Pinehurst.

The registration books for the election opened yesterday and will continue open until October 24.

It is expected that only about 700 negroes will vote in Wake county, or about one-fourth the number two years ago.

The penitentiary directors are now estimating that they will earn net $50,000 or thereabouts this year. The employment of many convicts on railway work, at remunerative rates, good crops on the state farm and rigid economy, have brought about this result.

While Henry Huggins, a negro in jail at Fayetteville for housebreaking, was trying to escape he was shot by Constable Goddard and died last night.

CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

Sounds Like a Joke, but Muscovite Editors Find It Serious.

London Express: To be an editor of a Russian newspaper one must not only be a journalist, but a diplomat. One must have the gift of veiling one's words in a manner that, although to the searching eye of the censor there appears nothing calculated to disturb the state, yet will cause the readers—the subscribers—to shake their heads knowingly, discovering political meaning in a little sketch, ostensibly fiction, but bare reality to those who read between the lines.

The first press censorship was established simultaneously with the first issue of the oldest Russian newspaper, The St. Petersburgskiya Vjedomosti. The literal wording of the ukase was as follows:

"Observe that nothing is printed in The St. Petersburgskiya Vjedomosti derogatory to the czar, the fatherland, the army, the police, and the government officials."

Now the net of press laws has spread with the growth of the press, until at the present time the editor is entangled in the meshes of restriction.

At the head of the censorship is the minister of the interior, and he has his hirelings in every town where a man puts his thoughts on paper and sells them for "kopecks." The censor committee of each town has a "natchalnik," or chief, the chief censor, as he is titled, and he is directly responsible to the minister of the interior.

There are two grades of censorship. The first class includes those journals the whole "copy" of which has to be sent in MS. for the censor's approval before a line of it reaches the compositors' hands. After a few years, however, this rigorous system is relaxed, and the second grade comes into force.

Those editors who have passed through the distressing period of having to send their "copy" to the printer via the press censor need now only send the specimen number of the newspaper to the committee every day two hours before publication. Should the committee see anything in the sample copy printed contrary to their own ideas of what is right, the whole issue is at once confiscated. The punishments meted out to editors for contravening the press laws are planned with the diabolical ingenuity of a Ko-Ko. For the first offense the editor is merely cautioned, and for the second the journal is forbidden the right to take advertisements for any term from three months to a year. For his third misdemeanor the journal is suspended for a period of from six months to a year and the editor has to pay a fine of £50 to £500. If the editorial exchequer is in a low state and the money cannot be paid, the editor must sit in a cell for six months.

Should he offend again, official patience is exhausted, the journal is suppressed entirely and the editor has to appear before a civil judge, who can sentence him to four years' hard labor.

The printer has to take his risks also. After a fine and imprisonment for the first two offenses, on failing the third time to comply with the laws, his establishment is closed by the state. Not content with harrying the souls of the unhappy editors, the police supervision extends to the advertising department. Consequently every morning, not later than 10 o'clock, the management of the journal must submit for approval the text of its advertisements appearing in the day's issue.

Then the commissioner of police reads through every advertisement diligently, from the cook who is desirous of bringing her culinary qualifications before the public with a view to employment to the double-column announcement of a banking firm.

Advertisers are, by this means, more or less at the mercy of the police, for it happens not infrequently that the commissioner has matters more important—according to his lights—to attend to, and so the advertisements lie unread in his desk, while the miserable manager rends his hair in the quintessence of despair.

Numerous are the legends handed down by tradition of daring Russian editors who trifled with the power of the censor. There is a story of an editor who had an article under the official ban, and who simply printed the heading and the signature, leaving a blank space between. The censor did not see the humor of this little pleasantry, and the editor was fined.

And so the comedy progresses. The stringent censorship over the news is one of the chief causes of all Russian discontent, for officials act with impunity, knowing that their deeds will not be chronicled in the newspapers the next day. The muzzling of the press is Russia's greatest curse.

Another Embargo Necessary.

Der Kaiser—he has put the ban
On many things American;
On hats and shoes,
And glass and glues,
And ale and beer
Concocted here.
Der Kaiser—he will never stand
For such things in the fatherland.

Der Kaiser—he has turned his frown
On Boston beans, so sweet and brown,
On jars of jam,
And tripe and ham,
And divers meats,
And pickled beets;
And honey that has known no bee
May not be shipped to Germany.

Der Kaiser—he is mad today,
Because his boy's in love, they say,
'Tis said the boy
Was filled with joy
And strongly wooed
And long pursued
And vowed he'd choose no brighter fate
Than forming a United State.

Der Kaiser—he will now decree
Another law for Germany.
He'll claim our girls
Cause sudden swirls
And shaking knees
And heart disease;
And so he'll clamp the royal ban
On every maid American.

—Baltimore American.

HE WAITED DEATH ON BENDED KNEES

Troup Hodges Killed by Fast Passenger Train.

After Spending Last Nickel for Food Near Montgomery, Savannah Man Kneels Before Approaching Locomotive—His Body Mangled.

Montgomery, Ala., October 3.—(Special.) Troup Hodges, a well-known Savannah man, was killed by a westbound passenger train on the Western Railway of Alabama near this city this afternoon.

He spent last night in a shack near Mount Meigs, 20 miles east of here, and this morning spent his last nickel for ginger bread and started toward Montgomery on the railroad. As the westbound train approached the station he stepped in front of it and knelt down facing the engine, which was too close upon him to be stopped by the engineer. He was instantly killed, and his body was mangled and torn in pieces.

Papers found on the body showed that he had worked for the Central railroad at Savannah in 1894, and that he had been a great wanderer in all parts of the world.

Hodges was well known because of his eccentricities. A few days ago he was given a lunacy trial in Savannah, and was discharged. He immediately drifted away, and to his death.

Hodges fought with the Boers in South Africa against the British, where he proved himself a brave and gallant soldier. It will be remembered that about two years ago Hodges offered to take a proffered duel off the hands of Congressman Rufus E. Lester, of the first Georgia district, who was challenged by a man of English sympathies out west, who took offense at the congressman's attitude upon the British-Boer question.

OXOLO

The Oxolo man is in town and wants you all to call for a sample bottle of Oxolo in any drug store in Atlanta. Don't take any excuse if your druggist has no samples he is to blame, as Lamar & Rankin have plenty, and they are free. Oxolo has come to stay. The most palatable tonic ever put upon the market. The sample has a circular wrapped around it and tells you the whole story. Don't hesitate to ask for a sample. You are all welcome.

THE OXOLO MAN.

Price 35 cents; three bottles for $1.00.

Manufactured by Oxolo Chemical Co., Providence, R. I.

Call for free samples at Brown & Allen, Brauneu & Anthony, Elkin-Watson Drug Co., Todd Drug Co., Hammack Drug Co., Bratton's Drug Store, Hood & Roberts, Edmondson Bros., W. O. Trammell.

Fall Weath
Clothes.

The nip of Autumn is n
at trees and shrubs. The
ings and breezy evenings
lengthen into chilly days
nights. You should prote
against both. This is not
forecast, but merely to hi
get the proper clothing for t
season, in proper quality and
er price.
Fall and Winter Suits and
now here for your inspection.

Suits, $12.50 to $25.
Overcoats $12.50 to $1

They were made by the
tailordom—Alfred Benjamin
New York, whose make of
justly called "Correct Clo
Men."
It will do you good to see an

Essig Bros.,
The Popular Clothier
New quarters, 26 White

MARSHAL SALES

GEORGIA—Fulton County:
City of Atlanta, Sept.
As marshal of the city of Atlanta,
before the city hall door of Fult
within the legal hours of sale, o
Tuesday in October next, the parc
erty hereinafter described, which
levied on by me under executio
favor of the city of Atlanta agains
erty for city taxes for the years
and 1901, the owners of said parc
erty or the tenants in possession
legally notified of said levies, th
described property, to wit:
66. Also at same time and pl
lowing described property, to wit:
city lot in the city of Atlanta, w
lot 46, in the 14th district of Ful
Georgia, fronting 60 feet on th
of Irwin to alley between Hilliar
streets, and running back 200 f
less in a southerly direction, th
said lot known as number 21 o
according to street numbers, th
improved property in the city o
joining Langston, levied on as
favor of the city of Atlanta ag
and against said Mrs. R. Thom
taxes for the year 1901, sold f
of Mrs. Carrie M. Thompson, tra
193. Also at same time and
lowing described property, to
city lot in the city of Atlanta,
85, in the 14th district of
Georgia, fronting 25 feet on the
McDaniel street, between Crum
streets, and running back 75 fe
in a westerly direction, the ho
known as number 141 on said
to street numbers, the same
property in the city of Atla
Boykin, levied on as the prope
Corrigan, to satisfy a fi. fa.
city of Atlanta against said
said Thos. F. Corrigan for cit
year 1895, sold for Bates Fa
ferees.
R. E. RILEY,

PETITION FOR C

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULT
To the Superior Court of Sai
petition of Daniel O. Dougher
James R. Little, L. A. Redw
J. O. Castleberry and J. S.
said County, respectfully
1. Your petitioners and thei
cessors and assigns, desire to
and made a body politic und
style of DOUGHERTY-WAR
PANY, to continue for a peri
years, with the privilege o
expiration of said time, as
2. The object of said corpo
gain to its stockholders.
3. The principal business in
poration will engage shall be
known as wholesale dry go
To this end petitioners pra
poration may be authorized
ture, sell or otherwise dea
sale, all kinds of dry good
shoes, hats, caps and all
merchandise. Petitioners
said corporation may buy
personal property, includi
every description, which ma
necessary to the business o
from time to time. Petiti
that said corporation may
purchase, take liens on, a
in all lands and
may be necessary and exp
connection with the colle
which may be due them.
pray that said corporation
to borrow and lend money
business may require, givi
security therefor as may
sary and expedient, with
relative to same.
4. The capital stock o
shall be one hundred and fi
000.00) dollars, divided
hundred ($100.00) dollars
ten (10) per cent of which
Petitioners pray that
have the right to increa
by a majority vote of it
time to time to any amou
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5. The principal office
shall be in the City of At
Georgia, with the right
offices elsewhere in the
may require.
Wherefore petitioners
publication the Court ma
corporating them under
and with all the powers
before enumerated, and
and privileges common to
der the laws of Georgia
SMITH, HAM
Filed in office this the
ber, 1902. ARN
Clerk Superior Court Fult
GEORGIA, FULTON
Broyles, Clerk of the Su
County, do hereby certi
is a true copy of the
the "Dougherty-Ward-I
file in this Court.
Witness my hand and
this the 12th day of Se
Clerk Superior Court Fu

...VIA...
ILLINOIS CEN
RAILRO
SAN FRANCISCO
And All Other Californ
$37.
Portland, Ore., Seat
Washington and Oth
in Northwes
$48
Tickets on sale durin
October. For furth
maps write to FRE
Trav. Pass. Agent, N
Atlanta, G

Every Wom
MARVEL Whirling Spray
For Sale by
JACOBS' PHARMACY CO., Atlanta
Mail Orders Solicited.

Big G
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HOLLIDAY, Constitution build-
rtising Managers for all territory
lanta.

ONDON OFFICE.
Brown, Representative,
nrietta Street, Covent
n, London, W. C.
itution can be found on file
e may have letters sent to
ss with safety.

, GA., October 4, 1902.

Anthracite Crisis.

to look as if the anthra-
ke crisis may result in an
definition of the line
e rights end and public
This is an old question
he common law of Eng-
has never been brought
an issue in the United
occasion now demands
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s is also involved the
hether their right is to
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cannot legally abuse
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trust is abusing its
public detriment is
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have provided more
in a case of such
ll as in petty cases.
tal right of condem-
erstood, but so dras-
not necessarily re-
insure public equity in the
situation in Pennsylvania.
e ablest lawyers of Massa-
Heman W. Chaplin, has in
concise terms pointed out
nt's prescribed course in
gency. He but states a
axiom of law when he
when a person voluntarily
property to public use,
public to make use of
back and fill with the
the public's right in his
l control his own." Mr.
inues:
that since the public has
mines—a right to have
mined for immediate
have a right to
mmediately transport-
he region by the coal-
court of equity, if
of the difficulty is
ity to, and, upon the
ication of a representative propor-
of the public, undoubtedly would,
int a receiver or receivers to take
is or their hands the whole busi-
in the hands of the anthra-
combine, and to run it in
ce."
a consumer of hard coal in the
c buildings at Washington, the
rnment of the United States,
gh its executive head, could
such an action.
Craplin shows convincingly
he coal combine is clearly amen-
o the provisions of the Sherman
ust law. After analyzing the
question and quoting from the
ons of the supreme court to
lear its recognized scope and
lity, he concludes:
l be seen from the summary

of the act given, above that it gives an enormous extension of remedies—partly in that it gives greater liberty to complainants as to the court in which they may sue; partly in that, being a criminal statute, it permits the indictment, prosecution and punishment by fine or imprisonment of all persons concerned in the combination; partly in that it permits a seizure and confiscation of the coal mines and plant, and perhaps of railroad property, concerned in the combination; and, lastly, in that it expressly gives a right of action for damages to all persons who have suffered damage, gives them all liberty to sue in circuit courts of the United States and gives each of them right to threefold damages, and his reasonable expenditures for counsel."

The question of damages, as suggested in the foregoing, is a phase of the threatened litigation that ought to perturb the coal operators if nothing else will. If the government should take possession of the coal mines under receivership or other proceedings claims for damages would then lie against the property in public hands, and in Mr. Chaplin's opinion the receivership might meet these claims en masse by selling coal at the bare cost of production and transportation, without allowance of profit to the coal operators.

Anyhow, the situation is fraught with momentous possibilities in the way of establishing legal precedents, to say nothing of graver illegal possibilities.

Ex Parte David B. Hill.

The Saratoga democratic convention is a political sensation, although it was without a political surprise. The deus ex machina of its spectacle was absolutely known long ago. Ex-Senator David B. Hill has worked assiduously and in perfectly legitimate ways for many months to bring the factions of the New York democracy into harmonious line and at Saratoga demonstrated that he had accomplished his patriotic purpose. He is now the party's acknowledged leader and where he leads the united column will follow.

Once more Mr. Hill becomes one of the most important figures in the ranks of the militant democracy. Voluntarily he has assumed the burden and responsibility of making the party in New York effective, aggressive and victorious. No man knows the game of politics in the Empire State of the North better than he and the very fact of his present activity and masterful grip of the democratic forces is evidence that he believes the time has come when the solid party can once more put the state in the national democratic column.

Mr. Hill has the misfortune of all successful politicians in that the theorists and idealists in politics look upon him as a Machiavellan factor in public affairs. Because he has a practical understanding of how politics is run and does not hesitate to concern himself with their slightest and most intimate details he is charged with being no more than a shrewd schemer and unscrupulous manipulator of situations. There are, indeed, many democrats who have never gotten a better opinion of David B. Hill than that he is an opportunist and when the opportunity arrives is but a machine boss.

The career of Mr. Hill, however, when considered seriously in all its incidents, is one of decided growth and expansion. There was a time in his earlier public life when he might have seemed no larger than the figures above mentioned. But his service in the United States senate informed many among both his party friends and foes that he is a man whose powers have ripened with experience. He manifested the foresight of a political seer, the convictions of a patriot and the high purposes of a statesman.

The check put upon his career and actions by the division of the party that occurred in 1896 was a serious one, but in 1900 he was again at the front of the party in New York and no man save one was more wildly acclaimed by democrats from all sections in the Kansas City convention. Since then he has grown stronger in national regard as a figure to be reckoned with in the future and if he shall lead the party in New York to victory next month he will become at once a strong bidder for the nomination for the presidency two years hence.

Japan's Growing Commerce.

Japan, which presents the paradox of an occidentalized orient, is always an interesting study, and in this era of trade scrambling, especially so commercially.

The hustling little Britain of the Pacific enjoyed much prosperity last year, according to "The Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan for 1901." an official pamphlet received by the bureau of foreign commerce of the department of state. Her exports broke all previous records, while her imports were only exceeded in 1898 and 1900. So ambitious in the varied field of industry, Japan has reason to feel gratified that the value of her imports but slightly exceeds the value of her exports, and in this is food for thought for the occident.

The following table will show the extent of Japanese trade with the most important countries in 1901:

Total imports..	$127,296,689
Total exports..	125,670,072

Country.	Exports.	Imports.
United States	$36,010,060	$21,299,176
Great Britain..	5,718,286	25,186,742
China..	21,376,938	13,573,979
Hong Kong..	20,809,750	5,548,610
Germany	2,615,033	14,103,410
France..	13,583,284	1,868,908
British India..	4,809,482	21,304,392

It will be noted that the United States is outranked by Great Britain and her Asiatic possessions in the amount of goods supplied to Japan. In 1901 we furnished but a sixth of the imports, the value of which had declined more than 31 per cent, whereas the decline in all imports was but 11 per cent. While the United States more than held her own in other foreign fields, she decidedly lost ground in Japan, a condition that can be accounted for by the excessive home demand, our great trade expansion in Europe and indifferent drumming in Japan.

It is interesting to know the nature of our Japanese trade. The south sends the island kingdom raw ginned cotton surpassing in value other single items of American export, but we supply only a sixth of the cotton taken by Japan, most of the raw staple coming from British India. Great Britain leads in supplying various manufactures of cotton.

We send Japan, next in importance, petroleum and 63,000,000 pounds of flour. These 1901 figures represent a falling off of 21,000,000 pounds from the record of the previous year. This decline was not the result of foreign rivalry, but of a sharp increase in Japanese wheat production. The mikado's government is determined not to be dependent on the outside world for so vital a thing as bread, and is encouraging wheat growing in the northern portion of the kingdom, where the cereal already flourishes. A gigantic home milling company has been established, which now produces 10,000,000 pounds of flour annually and is planning to entirely shut out flour importations. Japan's total wheat import in 1901 was 11,500,000 pounds, five-eighths of which came from Australia.

We have also lost ground in the imports of electric light apparatus and telephones. Our bicycles are holding their ground well, wheels to the value of $270,000 going to Japan last year. The popular prices for bicycles in Japan vary from $16 to $25, being sold below American market values. In certain classes of machinery and tools we have gained somewhat, although there is shown a decrease in the total value of such imports.

The United States was Japan's best customer in 1901, but Japan bought more heavily from England and British India than from us. We take more than three-fourths of all her tea. Japan is a great exporter of rice, and her silk products constitute three-sevenths of her exports.

It is interesting to note that trade between Japan and the Philippines is growing rapidly. The exports to the Philippines amounted to $1,285,179 last year, while the imports from the Philippines aggregated $1,484,553.

Senator Millard, of Nebraska, held out as an insurgent until he landed one of his supporters as minister to Brazil. There is nothing like leaning back hard on your pull.

When Senator Hanna tells the republicans to "stand pat" they should remember that it is not the sort of advice that would come from a Sunday school man.

Somebody lifted Senator Hoar's pocketbook and found $150 in it But he, like the rest of us, must expect these little "touches" occasionally.

It is nip and tuck between Massachusetts republicans and democrats as to which will promise the most in the way of tariff revision.

The esteemed Philadelphia Press is very forehanded in announcing that when the coal strike is settled it will be Matt Quay who did it.

Attorney General Knox evidently considers the hard coal trust too hot a tamale for even a Pittsburg lawyer to bite at.

Brer Charles Emory Smith has a hard time backing up the president these days, but his agility is probably equal to the job.

Jerry Simpson has become a regular democrat and not only wears socks, but is careful to see that they are well heeled.

Admiral Casey is now at Panama and those Colombians will find it hard to strike him out when he is at the bat.

Bill Devery ought to remember that "the pump" has never figured strongly in New York democratic politics.

Hon. Dave Hill will hardly stop his campaign plans because Bill Devery threatens to flag his train

Speaker Henderson's reasons for flying the track are like the Irishman's alibi—of assorted sizes!

A census of the Filipinos has been ordered, but will they stand long enough to be counted?

Bill Devery has now got what has long been coming to him—a real sore spot to nurse.

The empty coal scuttle is going campaigning this fall with the formerly full dinner pail.

Commander Patch reports that the Haitien blockade needs patching to make it effective.

The president is evidently trying to start a hot time with the parties to the coal strike.

The southern republicans have attached a Jim Crow car to their party train.

That Omaha Rosewater continues his outpourings of the vinegary sort.

Should Be Removed.

(From the Baltimore American, Rep.)

Secretary Shaw decides that, in the absence of direct prohibition, he may abolish the reserve clause as it applies to government deposits. No sooner thought than done—done illegally, done by riding rough-shod over the acts of congress, done in such a manner as to constitute an assault upon the integrity and stability of our national banking system.

And this from the secretary of the treasury! The man of all men who should teach respect for the wisdom and righteousness of our laws in relation to finance goes out to hob-nob with the waterers of stock, the clippers of the coupons of inflation and comes back to teach our national bank officials to entertain contempt for the reserve clause. How soon will it be before Secretary Shaw goes to still greater extremes in the execution of his fantastical ideas—ideas fraught with the elements of disaster to the nation's finances?

We know not; but we do know that before he has a chance to do further mischief President Roosevelt should remove this official, who is a monomaniac on the subject of inflation and a public menace. Pack him up, Mr. Roosevelt, and send him back to Iowa, and give us a man and a financier for our secretary of the treasury.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

"Goin' to the Fair."

Hitch the ox-team, Johnny,—ain't no
time to spare;
Jenny, put yer bonnet on:—we're goin' to
the Fair!
Hurry up yer mammy—comb the young
un's hair;
Johnny, hitch the ox-team,—we're goin'
to the Fair!

Trot the brindle heifer out—git the pigs
in line;
Put in forty gallons of that old Blackberry Wine;
An' then, the quilt yer mammy made
when Billy wuz a boy;
An' my cure fer rheumatism—"Everlastin' Oil o' Joy!"

An' then, that Autermatic Hoe that took
the county prize;
An' don't forgit a cord o' wood—fer coal
is on the rise;
An' then, that big prize punkin that
wuz sunnin' on the shed,
An', fallin' on the parson, knocked the
sermons out his head!

Hurry up the women-folks—time's a-flyin' fast;
We want to take the first prize—whoever
takes the last;
The bands air playin' "Dixie"—ain't a
minute now to spare:
Johnny, hitch the ox-team,—we're goin'
to the Fair!

* * * * *

A Joyous Georgia Programme.

We infer from the following extracts, from rural exchanges, that the brisk October weather brings visions of good times:

"Farmer Jones laid a fine, fat turkey on our table last Wednesday. He has a fine turkey farm. He also has cows; and we need milk and beefsteak."

"There will be two candy-pullings and four weddings at the Widow Jones' next Tuesday evening. The widow herself is looking spry these crisp October days. She is no older than she was ten years ago."

"The high sheriff and the mayor ran a race picking cotton last Monday. The sheriff beat the mayor 100 pounds, whereupon the mayor cut him with a razor."

"There will be a High Social Dance at the Widow Spriggins' on Thursday night next. The last time we had one of these high dances Spot Williams kicked the shingles off the roof and let the starlight in on the Old Virginny Reel."

* * * * *

To Settle the Strike.

Settle the strike
As soon as you like,
But—settle it safe an' sure;
For the flame burns low,
An' the wind says, "Snow!"
As it howls at the cabin door.
An' we hear the moan of the leafless
trees
An' the cry o' the poor on the wintry
breeze:
"The bleak winds howl, an' the children
freeze!"

Settle the strike
As soon as you like,
For the poor o' the world make moan:
"The coal an' clods
Of the world are Gods,
An' they hide them from His own!"
An' we hear the wail o' the leafless trees
An' the cry o' the poor on the icy breeze:
"The bleak winds howl, an' the children
freeze!"

* * * * *

How an Author Missed a Dinner.

Harper's Literary Gossip relates that when Will N. Harben was visiting in Georgia this summer he received a letter from a stranger, who said he liked Harben's latest book so well that he had set his heart on having the author dine with him at the quaint old hotel described in "Abner Daniel." Pleased with the invitation, Harben hastened to meet him. The hour for the dinner arrived, but no guest appeared. It transpired that the man had set in to celebrate Harben's coming, and in a state of hilarity he was escorted to the town "lock up," where Harben visited him and paid his fine.

* * * * *

His Commission.

"John, dear, I want you to run an errand for me."

"Well, what is it?"

"Run to the store and order me a ton of groceries and four quarts of coal!"

* * * * *

A political announcement reads: "Having held office nearly all my allotted time in life, I beg to announce that I am now willing to resign in favor of my oldest son, who, I am sure, will serve the public faithfully, as he has been a clerk in the office for some time past, and knows my ways."

* * * * *

New Child-Poet.

Richard Le Gallienne writes in one of the magazines that he has discovered "a remarkable child-poet," eight years old. The child-poet lives in Chicago, and here is a specimen of its work:

"You merry little leaves,
How can you be so happy,
Always dancing from morning till night.
While you are happy, I am sorrowful.
You show that you are happy,
Because green is a happy color—
Merry little leaves,
Merry little leaves,
Merry little leaves."

Now, if Mr. Le Gallienne would only write in that sweetly-simple style we would understand him better and would love him millions more!

* * * * *

A Halleluia Jingle.

Rabbit in de briar patch,
Lookin' fat en funny;
Bees in de beegum
Hidin' in de honey.

Oh, Mister Good Times,
Don't I hear you hummin':
"Cl'ar de way! It's break o' day—
Don't you hear we comin'?"

Cotton in de ginhouse,
Lookin' sof' en sunny;
Dress my love in calico—
Apern full er money.

Oh, Mister Good Times,
Don't I hear you hummin':
"Cl'ar de way! It's break o' day—
Don't you hear me comin'?"

* * * * *

Here's a merry note of rejoicing from a rural district: "We have cotton to clothe us, corn to feed us, and wood to burn!"

How that makes a victim of the coal strike wince!

* * * * *

A number of newspapers are calling for a new national anthem; but coal's too high now to get up any fire for it.

A Grateful Reader.

"That new author hasn't been able to write a line since he had his hair cut."

"Yes; barbers are benefits!"

The destruction caused by Mont Pelee is not ended. The authors have seized upon the catastrophe and are writing novels about it.

F. L. S.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"The Large Alabama Meteor."

Editor Constitution: As no inconsiderable interest has been excited among the members of the British museum in London about a large meteorite which fell in the northwestern part of Alabama some thirty years ago, I give to The Constitution the facts which fell under my own observation.

In November, 1869, I was residing in Shelby county, Alabama, about 20 miles south of Birmingham. Standing in my yard one morning about 10 o'clock, conversing with my neighbor, James A. Allen, Esq., my attention was arrested by what your correspondent describes as a sharp whizzing noise. It was an Indian summer day, and while the noise was very distinct and passed rapidly across the sky from south to north, I could see nothing of the body that produced it. Confused for the moment, I concluded that the Cahaba coal mines, located about 7 miles north of where I stood, and which were reported to be filled with gas, had exploded. But the prolonged whizzing sound, which evidently was receding from me, terminated in a heavy explosion. Gathering all the facts in relation to its passage over me, the rapidity of its flight and the time of its explosion, I settled down in the conviction that it had reached the earth at a point almost due north from where I stood, and about the distance to the Tennessee river.

The occurrence was so unusual and the incident so startling as to make a deep impression on my mind. The country between my location and the Tennessee river was almost a wilderness. There was no notice of the occurrence published in any of the newspapers at the time, and my interest in the matter gradually diminished. I became absorbed in my personal business and in the love of my family until the fall of the meteor was almost forgotten.

The statement of Professor C. G. Lynch, of Leighton, seems to differ widely from my own. He says the fall occurred in 1867 or 1868.

Well remembered facts assure me that the one to which I refer occurred in the autumn of 1869. This discrepancy as to time may easily be accounted for by the lapse of more than thirty years. What seems a much graver difference in the statements is as to the direction the meteor was moving. I saw nothing of the meteor itself, but determined the direction of its flight by the receding of the sound. Professor Lynch both saw the meteor and heard the noise. At my point of observation it was moving rapidly northward. At his it was visibly moving southward. He further says that on his way home from school one evening he heard a sharp whizzing noise and saw a large meteor shooting across the heavens to the south. Instantly it exploded with a tremendous sound. Later he learned the meteor fell 21 miles northwest of Danville on a farm owned by Colonel Daniel. I have never doubted that the meteorite was a large one, and that it fell most probably about the Tennessee river.

This discrepancy may be explained as follows: The explosion would inevitably result in a change of the direction of a part of the meteor thrown off, and conditions of which we possess no knowledge may have changed the course to a line the exact opposite to its original flight. There are no doubt other fragments of this great body which fell about Decatur and at other not distant points. Would it not be well for the geologists of our colleges to interest themselves in gathering all the facts pertaining to the flight and fall of this great body and utilize them for the benefit of science? I. T. TICHENOR.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Albany (Ga.) Herald: Atlanta now thinks she has had enough street fairs.

Thomasville Times-Enterprise: Atlanta has soured on street fairs. They must be pretty tough.

Savannah Press: Atlanta has a man who "does not believe in vaccination," but the board of health will give him the marble heart.

Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer: The carnival in Atlanta this week might be called an up-to-date Bowery show if what some of the Atlanta papers say be true. Mayor Mims denounced it. It was tough, sure.

Attalla (Ala.) Mirror: Atlanta had a street fair last week, and the papers of that city say it wasn't a model of modesty and chastity, by a whole heap. Gee whiz and cigarette ducks! What did Atlanta think an Elk's street carnival was like, anyway?—a Sunday school?

Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer: Greenville will teach Atlanta how to get up a gala week, and how to conduct it. Atlanta knows a great deal, but Greenville can teach her some things and teach her well. The city council of Atlanta ought to send over a delegation to take notes during the week commencing October 20.

Lafayette (Ala.) Sun: We are surprised at a city like Atlanta that boasts of so many things and yet cannot supply sitting capacity for all the children of school age in the city. It is reflection on the business sagacity, the humanity and the pride of the city officials and citizens of Atlanta.

Devery on That Saratoga Throw-Down.

(From The New York Sun.)

"I'll stump the state for Coler if he wants me to do it. I think I can carry some of them up-state counties for him if I go up there. I'll give him a great vote in the ninth.

"I'm for the ticket in spite of the deal Hill gave me. Say, Hill never wanted Parker nominated. That was all bluff. He was afraid that if Parker should be elected he'd be a big man in 1904 and be in Hill's way.

"What does New York think of the way I was shut out of my rights? That was Mister Hill and his dog tricks. Hill was afraid to give me a chance. If you pared the least bit off that fellow you'd find enough solid yellow to put all Chinatown in the imperial colors.

"Maybe I'm a little too raw just now, but the way I feel if I ever get a fair chance at Hill I'll make him wish he'd been boiled in oil and hung in hell to dry.

"He's got a lot of footpads workin' for him that would disgrace a penitentiary. Wouldn't it make a man sore to see Gene Wood trotting around as if he had Thomas Jefferson in hock to him? I saw him sneaking into Hill's room at 2 o'clock this morning. If I'd been chief of police and saw Wood goin' into anybody's room at any hour I'd 'phone to the central office.

"As for McGuire, he kept out of my way pretty well. I wish I could put a photograph of him in the hands of every livin' soul in New York state. Three Jimmy McGuires would make heaven unfit to live in."

A Woman's Wish.

Would I were lying in a field of clover,
Of clover cool and soft, and soft and
sweet,
With dusky clouds on deep skies hanging
over,
And scented silence at my head and
feet.

Just for one hour to slip the leash of
worry,
In eager haste, from thought's impatient neck,
And watch it coursing, in its heedless
hurry
Disdaining wisdom's call or duty's beck!

Ah! it were sweet, where clover clumps
are meeting
And daisies hiding, so to hide and rest:
No sound except my own heart's steady
beating,
Rocking itself to sleep within my
breast;

Just to lie there, filled with the deeper
breathing,
That comes of listening to a wild bird's
song!
Our souls require at times this full unsheathing—
All swords will rust if scabbard-kept too
long.

And I am tired—so tired of rigid duty,
So tired of all my tired hands find
to do!
I yearn, I faint, for some of life's free
beauty,
Its loose beads with no straight string
running through.

Ay, laugh, if that you will, at my crude
speech;
But women sometimes die of such a
greed—
Die for the small joys held beyond their
reach,
And the assurance they have all they
need!

—MARY ASHLEY TOWNSEND.

CAPITAL OF NATION ON ITS SOCIAL FEET

Overture Being Sounded That Precedes the Raising of the Curtain--White House Trappings Stored in a Shop--Diplomatic Gossip.

Washington, October 4.—(Special.)—Resident Washington is on its social feet. There is no longer any question as to whether or not the national capital is an ideal autumn resort. The reopened residences, the thronged hostelries, the congested shopping districts, the fashionable promenades, the peopled parks, the driveways, country clubs and the Babel of tongues sound the October overture that precedes the raising of the social curtain.

A vast audience waits to be amused, edified or scandalized, as the case may be. An all-star cast of actors, recruited from the training schools of diplomacy, statesmanship, finance and fashion and drilled to a West Point fitness, is ready to electrify the expectant public directly the advance agents of gossip have chanted their chimes and departed upon the swift current of events.

"The fish that have never been caught in the sea" are swimming close. They foregather at the Metropolitan Club and they sport in and with the shallows at Chevy Chase, nibbling at the bait thrown out by feminine hands, but they are not keen for the matrimonial gobble thus early in the game. They will wait until the whole of officialdom looms up with its chorus of womankind and its gew-gaw chains and money bags. Officialdom is slow in coming, preferring, like the comic opera star, to wait until the stage is fully set and peopled, till the public has seen every rag of tinsel and approved every bravura before making its triumphant entry. Officialdom will ride upon an article of stage property that wears well, the g. o. p. elephant, firm of tread, broad of back and trained to vigorous applause. This elephant will shoulder the frivolities of fashion as well as the affairs of state.

Undoubtedly there is a big show coming, and in early October one can secure a fairly good booking at the box office of social Washington.

If Colonel Bingham, the genial superintendent of public buildings and grounds, has to shoulder the responsibility of storing, and thus speeding upon its ruinous way, certain white house trappings that through association are as familiar as Pierot's ruff, I do not envy him. Just how and why furniture, hangings and mirrors from the east room, the red parlor and the private dining room happened to find their way into a small Connecticut avenue shop is rather an interesting story.

One of Colonel Bingham's underlings happened to be a first-class, all-round tinker, and for a year or more he has performed odd jobs about the executive mansion, such as mending chairs, courting the eternal spring back into ancient sofas and renovating portieres. He was one of Uncle Sam's utility men, and he knew how to gild a mirror frame or a dilapidated American eagle. He developed surprising talents in the upholstering line and had the happy thought of setting up business in his wife's name. The business waxed and flourished under official patronage, and when the white house retired into the hands of the architectural expansionists it proceeded to dismantle and the utility man was made custodian of the royal wardrobe. It was not foreseen that the flaming sword would follow in the wake of Colonel Bingham's workman, but as matters stand several thousand dollars' worth of white house furnishings have been either consumed or defaced by fire and people of national sentiment are mourning the passing of the old house-marks.

The Roosevelts are primarily modern. Their tastes, their children and their friends are up to date. They delight in improvements and are no doubt rather glad of the opportunity of setting up their personally selected household gods in place of the lately cremated deities. Mrs. Roosevelt has a genius for interior decoration and, contrary to all rumors, the historic apartments will be refurnished with extreme elegance and simplicity. There will be nothing to offend the eye of Jeffersonianism when that gentleman roams through the spacious parlors of the white house next winter. He will rejoice in unaccustomed space, dressing rooms and exceptional facilities for reaching and leaving the home of the chief executive.

Not only will future residents of the white house approve Mrs. Roosevelt's decorative ideas, but they will bless her for storing the pantries and cabinets with a much-needed table service. The china is to be of gold leaf decorated with the national coat of arms and will be used this winter at state dinners. It is in direct contrast, too, with the highly ornate porcelain service that was added to the treasures of the white house in 1879, and which represented the flora and fauna of every state in the union, and upon the decorating of which sixteen artists were engaged.

Think of a list like this in connection with one set of dishes: Designer, etcher, chromiste, engraver, decorator, gilder, manufacturer, modelers and painters.

During the Harrison administration another service was added to the white house, but systematic breakage has depleted the supply of china to such an extent that caterers were obliged to furnish dishes for all the dinners given last winter in the executive mansion.

The improved white house is the subject of an endless wrangle which is likely to continue until Christmas, as there is small likelihood of the building being fit for occupancy before that time.

The talk of the town would be stripped of much that is entertaining were it not for the question marks attached to diplomatic names. That sounds equivocal while it is only ambiguous. The question marks refer to the possibilities which threaten to shake up the diplomatic set and deposit the titled men and the social queens and the intermediary pawns in new positions on the international board. If Von Holleben leaves Washington what will some of us do without the flagon of Rhineish punch with which the German ambassador is wont to remember his friends at Christmas time? But—and "buts" are nothing short of curtain calls—if Von Holleben is transferred to a European station, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador's, promotion to dean of the corps diplomatique will place a young girl of twenty, a countess and daughter by adoption only, at the head of the diplomatic line.

If the youthful countess is to take precedence over the wives of seasoned ambassadors and ministers there is likely to be an epidemic among the fashionable women of Washington this winter, and the doctors will be called in to treat severe cases of heartburn. The countess is all that is girlish, chic and bewitching. Whether she possesses it or not, she has the reputation for great beauty, and, given the right sort of wardrobe and photographer, it is not difficult to live up to such a reputation.

The new British ambassador has a brilliant American wife, the new French and Italian ambassadors and the new Chinese minister are satisfactorily supplied with wives, orders, attaches and social ideas, and it is apparent that the diplomatic set will lead off in the preliminary pageant of social Washington. Foreigners like publicity, they are not above playing to the galleries, and they assemble in Washington long before the president's wife takes up her official baton.

The recent death of Mrs. Stewart, wife of the silver king senator from Nevada, robs society of a picturesque figure. Several years ago Mrs. Stewart was a leader and Stewart castle was the rallying point for the smartest set in town. Accustomed to the compiling and the losing of fortunes, Mrs. Stewart could fold her tents one year and reappear the next with surprising equanimity. She understood the social game and when not taking an active hand could count upon caustic comment to win a stake every time. Gathered in the Stewart drawing rooms is more of Florentine art than supplies the average dozen homes. Mirrors, moldings, tables, chairs and chandeliers all came out of Italy, and it is a question now who will preside over the house, for Mrs. Stewart's daughters are highly independent. One married unhappily, and after a divorce set up a millinery establishment in New York, and another runs a mammoth farm. It is unlikely that either woman will care to return to Washington and look after the aged senator, who is generally called "the Santa Claus of the senate."

SENATOR HARRIS' BROGANS TO FIGURE IN CAMPAIGN

A pair of shoes which Senator Harris, of Kansas, is wearing will figure prominently in the campaign in the west. The Kansas senator is just back from Europe, where he has been looking after the interests of the St. Louis World's fair and is on his way to his home state, where he expects to make two speeches a day until the votes are cast.

"These shoes I am wearing," said Senator Harris, in talking with a Washington Post reporter, "are of American manufacture. I bought them in London and paid for them 20 per cent. less than is charged for the same make of shoes on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington."

Although he went abroad in the interest of the St. Louis world's fair, Senator Harris did not forget politics. He remembered that when he was abroad ten years ago he found that American goods were obtainable at a much cheaper price than in this country, and this year, with the trusts and the tariff the leading issue in the campaign, he made some additional inquiries.

American Goods Cheaper Abroad.

"Everything of American make is cheaper abroad than in this country," he said. "My work for the St. Louis exposition took me to all the great stock farms, and I was particular to ask what the Englishmen paid for American farming machinery, pitchforks, hatchets, and other necessaries of farm management, and I found that they paid a great deal less than I am forced to pay in Kansas City for the same articles. It seems a very great injustice and imposition for American citizens to be forced to pay such high prices here when foreigners secure the same things at a much lower rate. It is the high tariff that is to blame. The American manufacturer says that he must be protected against the foreigner. This is not true. He has nothing to fear from the foreign manufacturer, because he is successfully invading the foreign market. Neither is it true that the American goods which are sold abroad are surplus products. The American manufacturer is selling his goods at a fair profit abroad and at a tremendous profit at home."

"What is the remedy?"

"It seems to me that it would be very easy to lower the tariff, which would give the American consumer an opportunity to purchase American goods at a decreased price, and, if necessary, the American manufacturer could raise the price slightly abroad. Something, however, ought to be done. The present condition of affairs is not just to the American consumer, and I do not believe the American people will stand it much longer. Something is radically wrong when I can buy American shoes abroad for less than I pay for them here, notwithstanding the fact that freight for 3,000 miles has to be paid upon them."

Trust Issue Appeals to People.

Although he has been abroad Senator Harris has kept in touch with political developments in the United States, and said that he was not surprised that trusts and the tariff as it affects the trusts were becoming the principal issues in the campaign.

"I said last winter," he remarked, "and I still believe, that the democratic senators were making a mistake in forcing the Philippine issue to the front. I could see that the people were not interested in the Philippines. So far as the democratic position concerning the archipelago is concerned, it is right. There can be no doubt of that. But being right is one thing and arousing public interest is another. The fact is that the Philippine question does not appeal to the popular mind. The average voter, on the other hand, is vastly concerned in the price which he is paying for coal and beef. I am glad that the democratic congressional committee is emphasizing the trust question, and especially the prices which are charged abroad for American goods. This is a matter that comes home to everybody."

MONEY SHEET IS PREPARED

Finance Committee Held Secret Meeting Last Night.

Sum of $7,000 Set Aside as a Refund to School Department for Money Used in Summer To Build Several School Annexes in Certain Districts.

During a secret meeting of the city finance committee last night the October apportionment sheet was prepared and will be submitted to council for adoption Monday afternoon.

The committee made no very important appropriations and was in session for only about an hour. All the members of the committee were present and the sheet received the unanimous approval of the committee after it was put in shape. City Comptroller Goldsmith met with the committee. The meeting was held in the mayor's office.

Three apportionment sheets are prepared during the year—the first in January, the second in June and the third in October. The final sheet is merely a continuation of the one prepared in the summer, and in it the finances of the year's end are taken care of. All the sheets are made up during executive sessions.

It is understood that the October sheet will contain an item of about $7,000 for the schools in addition to the usual school appropriation, which is a refund of money allowed the school department in the summer. It was known months ago that the schools would be greatly crowded and extra room was found absolutely necessary in several districts.

Money Was Refunded.

To relieve the situation as far as possible the school board was authorized to use about $7,000 of the appropriation to salaries for the purpose of building several annexes to schools and furnishing them with desks and other necessary articles of furniture. The understanding was that this amount would be refunded before the end of the year. The finance committee last night passed up the amount so that the salary account would not be short.

During the summer a new battery of boilers was added to the water works pumping station and a sufficient sum was apportioned to this department to pay for the extra amount of coal for these boilers. Extra money was also set aside to meet the advance in prices of feed for the various departments using live stock and some money was apportioned to buy coal for the schools and other departments.

Before undertaking the work of preparing the sheet all the departments were heard from and the committee did what it could to meet necessities. Beyond the apportionments mentioned, little extra money was passed up for any of the departments, as the committee found its funds rather low. Some money had been received in the way of water bills from the water works department and this amount enabled the committee to make the appropriations that were scheduled.

Those present at the meeting were Councilman E. C. Kontz, chairman; Alderman M. M. Welch, Alderman G. Y. Pierce, Alderman M. T. LaHatte, Alderman James G. Woodward, Alderman W. M. Terry, Councilman John C. Reed and the city comptroller.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS.

Chief of Sanitary Department Instructed To Purchase Two Bicycles.

The board of health was in session yesterday afternoon for about half an hour. Only routine business was considered. In the absence of Dr. W. C. Jarnagin, chairman, Dr. E. H. Richardson presided.

Upon motion of Dr. G. Y. Pierce the board voted to authorize the chief of the sanitary department to purchase two bicycles for the use of the plumbing inspector and his assistant. The board hopes, in this way, to cut down the expenses of the department, as the car fare of the plumbing inspector aggregates about $50 a month.

The question of securing a suitable uniform for the employees of the sanitary department was referred, upon motion of Dr. B. W. Bizzell, to a committee of three to be appointed by the president of the board.

The bill of Stenographer Massey for work done during the crematory investigation was referred to the claims committee with power to act. The bill was for $110. The proceedings of the investigation have been handsomely bound for the use of the board.

Advertising placed in any magazine or newspaper in the United States. The best paying mediums intelligently selected for any line of business. Geo. S. Lowman, Empire building, Atlanta.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

Walbrodt, the well-known chess player, is dead.

Advices received from Bolivia say that a revolutionary movement in favor of the first vice president of that republic, Luis Peres Velasco, has been frustrated.

John W. Gates has returned from the continent to London in poor health. He has given up his projected motor tour of England and Ireland and will sail for home Monday next.

Inquiries made at the Liverpool show that large orders for Lancashire and North Wales coal continue to be received from America, but the exporters have great difficulty in getting freights, the rates for which have been increased $1 during the present week.

Silver Deposit Ware

for Wedding Gifts.

New figure designs and floral pieces.

Flower jar
and bon bon
designs.

Maier & Berkele,
81 Whitehall St.

WILL ENTERTAIN MANY EDUCATORS

Committees Were Appointed at Meeting of Citizens Yesterday.

CONVENTION OPENS TUESDAY

Men Prominent in Educational Work in This and Other Countries Are To Meet Here To Discuss Plans for the Coming Year.

At a meeting of citizens yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the chamber of commerce committees were appointed to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the college presidents and prominent educators who are to hold a convention here next week.

The delegates will begin arriving Monday, as the first session is to be held Tuesday. The convention will cover three days and will be attended by some of the most prominent educators in this and other countries.

The meeting was presided over by Mayor Mims, at whose call it was held, and several plans were suggested, which were adopted. An informal reception and luncheon will be given to the delegates at the Piedmont Driving Club, while another reception is to be held at the Carnegie library.

Everything possible will be done to accord the delegates to the educational convention a hearty welcome.

The following committees were appointed to have charge of the details of the arrangements:

Entertainment—Hon. Clark Howell, chairman; Hon. Livingston Mims, F. J. Paxon, J. L. Key, Harvey Johnson, E. P. Howell, J. E. Warren, H. H. Cabaniss, H. T. Inman, Walter Cooper, Thomas Egleston, E. C. Peters, J. W. English, Jr., W. S. Elkin, Jr., J. J. Spalding and Walter L. McGill.

Finance Committee—J. Frank Beck, chairman; J. Van Holt Nash, Clifford Anderson, D. O. Dougherty, Marion Jackson, Frank Hawkins, J. P. Stevens, Joseph Hirsch, F. J. Paxon, H. S. Cole, Frank Inman, Darwin G. Jones, J. R. Nutting, E. W. Ginn and Charles H. Orr.

Reception Committee—Ex-Governor W. J. Northen, chairman; Governor-elect J. M. Terrell, Professor M. L. Brittain, President Lyman Hall, President George Sale, President Horace Bromstead, President C. C. Cox, Superintendent Slaton, Hon. Hoke Smith, Dr. A. N. Calhoun, Dr. W. M. Crenshaw, President F. H. Gaines, President C. M. Melden, Colonel J C. Woodward, Dr. G. R. Glenn, Bishop W. A. Candler, Bishop C. K. Nelson, Dr. David Marx, Dr. Theron H. Rice, Dr. W. W. Landrum, Dr. H. S. Bradley, Dr. Charles E. Dowman, Dr. C. P. Bridewell, Dr. John E. White, Dr. L. G. Broughton, Dr. C. A. Langston, Dr. John E. Gunn, Dr. C. W. Byrd, Dr. W. H. McGlathlia, Professor D. C. Peacock, Professor G. H. Gardiner, Dr. F. E. Jenkins, Hon. John Temple Graves, Professor Charles M. Neel, J. S. B. Thompson, C. E. Harman and Charles A. Wickersham.

OFFICERS MAKE STATEMENT.

To Answer Some of the Allegations in the Equitable Loan and Security Company Litigation.

Messrs. W. S. Thompson, A. B. Steele and John S. Owens, officers of the Equitable Loan and Security Company, have issued a statement to a certificate holder in that company relative to certain suits which have recently been brought and some statements made in connection therewith.

This statement recites the different steps taken in the litigation. Special stress is laid upon an examination and report of Alonzo Richardson, an expert accountant, to the effect that "the company's books show that it had in cash and other assets enough to pay back to you ever dollar you paid in, with over $119,000 in excess to pay interest, and that according to the age of the certificates of the company could redeem them as it had been doing."

The affidavit of Mr. Waldo, which has figured in the newspaper reports, is referred to with the statement that the company is prepared to demonstrate it does not present the real facts in the case. The attention of the stockholders is called particularly to the following clause in Mr. Waldo's affidavit:

"Defendant's company claim there should be added to this amount some earned interest and fines not collected, but which are items that do not appear upon the ledger."

"In making the statement of the account," say the officers, "he does not consider these items at all, and swears that 'the total net assets of the company, as shown by its books, are $40,479.77 less than the redemption liability.' The sworn statement of Alonzo Richardson, which was read to the court and showed that it was made up to August 31, shows that the earned interest on purchase money notes amounted on September 1 to $12,616.62, and that is the amount that appeared on the loan ledger on the 1st of September last. It is now more. When Waldo made the examination his attention was called to this item, but he refused to examine either it or the account of fines, which amounts to about $2,000. These two items would take about $15,000 off of the $40,479.77, which he swore was the amount the company lacked, according to its books, of having assets enough to pay every class B certificate holder every dollar he paid in, with 8 per cent. In arriving at the liability to class B certificate holders, he made not only an erroneous calculation, but took no account of the difference between certificate holders who have been in the company eighty-nine months and those who have been in twenty-four months, and intervening periods."

With regard to the valuation of the real estate of the company, these gentlemen claim that George W. Adair and William S. Ansley some time ago placed a valuation upon the property higher than it is now being carried on the books. Two other expert real estate men are now going over the property for the purpose of getting the exact valuation at the present time.

"We are confident that their valuations will show that the real estate of the company is worth at least $25,000 more than it is estimated at on the books of the company."

The officers of the company express confidence that it will prove its ability to carry out all of its contracts. They warn certificate holders against "allowing the practice of law through the newspapers to worry or influence you."

England Applauds Roosevelt.

London, October 4.—President Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike attracts great attention in Great Britain. Pending its result business in the American department of the stock exchange was yesterday virtually at a standstill and the coal market is certain to be strongly affected. Long dispatches from the United States describing the situation are published in the newspapers this morning, which nearly all devote editorial articles to the matter, applauding President Roosevelt's courage in ignoring tradition and red tape in endeavor to effect a settlement of dispute, but displaying no surprise at the failure of his laudable efforts.

GEORGIA SAFE FROM BIG STORM

Heavy Floods Devastate Western Cotton Belt.

Present Indications Are That the Deluge Which Has Spread Damage Over Texas and West Will Pass to the Northward.

The weather for Atlanta for today promises, according to the forecast of the local weather bureau, to be fair.

The present indications are that Georgia is going to miss one of the heaviest storms of the season that has done an infinite amount of damage in the western part of the cotton belt.

In Texas the records show that during this storm that portion of the cotton belt has been fairly inundated with rains, averaging from 1 1-2 inches to 10 inches. Louisiana, Arkansas and a portion of Mississippi have also suffered to a very great extent.

As was stated in The Constitution, according to the last report of the agricultural department in Washington the predicted percentage for Texas, which supplies from one-fourth to one-third of the entire yield of cotton in this country, was only 53 per cent. A tremendous decrease over that of last year and the average for ten years. Alabama's prediction was but little better with a percentage of 54.

Georgia, while it has suffered greatly from the long summer drought and the recent rains, was predicted as being far better off with a percentage of 68. It will be remembered, too, that while Section Director Marbury, from the records, gives the average for Georgia cotton crops as 1,250,000 bales, he looks for between 900,000 and 1,000,000 bales this year.

Bulletin Is Awaited.

Cotton men have been anxiously awaiting the appearance of the bulletin of the agricultural department covering the month of September. It is generally expected that this report will show a still further decrease in the estimated crop and from this report will have to be subtracted a still further loss on account of these last rains that in certain portions have resulted in little less than floods.

As Texas is preeminently first in the production of cotton, Mississippi second and Georgia a close third, it is believed that these damgaes to the crop will result in a total shortage of the entire belt that will have the effect of raising the prices to a very appreciable extent, and in this case that the Georgia farmers and planters, while they have suffered, will be far better off than their neighbors and in a better position to take advantage of higher figures.

According to the reports received last night the low barometer which had hung about the vicinity of Fort Smith, Ark., was moving to the northward and the indications were that it would continue to move up on the Ohio
move up on above the Ohio valley and take the usual storm exit by the way of the St. Lawrence and on out to sea by way of the gulf at the mouth of the river. Such a course means the saving of thousands of dollars to the cotton crop throughout Georgia.

GUY MARTIN IS MISSING.

Nothing Has Been Heard of the Boy in Two Weeks—Foul Play Suspected.

Guy Martin, the 17-year-old son of Mrs. William C. Martin, of 214 Marietta street, is missing, and his mother suspects foul play.

The boy left home two weeks ago to go to Rockport, N. Y. He wrote to his mother from Charlotte, N. C., while on his way, and since then nothing has been heard from him.

GUY MARTIN,
Atlanta Boy Whose Strange Disappearance Has Caused Anxiety.

He had a considerable sum of money on his person, and his relatives fear that he has been attacked and robbed.

The boy was large for his age, weighing 160 pounds. He has dark eyes and hair and a birthmark on his right cheek. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his family.

JAPS CANNOT BE CITIZENS.

Naturalization Papers Are Refused by a Chicago Judge.

Chicago, October 3.—After vainly searching for some legal precedent that would justify a different decision, Judge Carter has refused to grant naturalization papers to Lee Guydean, a Japanese, who made an application with a view to becoming a citizen of the United States.

"The statute on naturalization," said Judge Carter, "reads that any free white man, or any native of Africa or any alien of African descent, may be naturalized, but that does not apply to Mongolians, and a Japanese is surely a Mongolian."

The only decision bearing directly upon the case which Judge Carter could find was one made by a Massachusetts court, and that was to the effect that an application from such a source could not be granted.

NO GAMBLING AT INTERSTATE FAIR

Many Applications for Shell Game Concessions Turned Down.

MANY LOCAL HORSES IN SHOW

Directors Decide That the Fair Will Be Tightly Closed on Sunday. Other News Items of the Coming Interstate Show.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the interstate fair last evening it was decided that no kind of gambling would be allowed on the grounds. There had been numerous propositions from all sorts of men with wheels of fortune, shell games and everything except gold brick lay outs, but it was unanimously decided that nothing that even savored of chance would be granted room. This is in line with the general policy marked out in the beginning, that the fair should be clean and wholesome all the way through.

It was decided in response to requests from several concessionaires to run their places on Sunday, that everything on the grounds must close Saturday at midnight and remain closed until Monday morning.

Entries for the horse show by owners of local horses were very large yesterday, and, as today is the last day, it is predicted that there will be quite a rush. Secretary Weldon says, however, that the local entries have been very large the past week, and fully as many as were expected will be entered.

W. H. Williams has been appointed chief of the admission department, and J. M. Born chief inspector of the ticket sellers and ticket takers.

FLETCHER APPOINTED GUARD.

Man Who Withstood Jail Breaking Mob in Carroll County Will Aid Warden Hawk.

Looney J. Fletcher, formerly of Carrollton, Ga., has been appointed a guard at the Atlanta federal prison, and yesterday took up his new duties at Warden Hawk's hostelry.

This appointment is of unusual interest, owing to the fact that Fletcher was one of the two guards who so bravely supported Sheriff J. L. Merrill, of Carroll county, when he repulsed the mob which was endeavoring to break into the Carrollton jail to get Ike Williams in order to lynch him. Williams was charged with murder, but was later vindicated.

The jail was attacked by a large mob, which broke in the doors with sledge hammers. The guards took their stand at the mouth of the dungeon and commanded the members of the mob to stop. When words failed to stop them a volley of pistol shots was fired which brought down the leader and dispersed the mob.

At the time mob sentiment ran high and as a reward for his bravery Fletcher lost his position. However, the majority of the best citizens of the county applauded him for his stand, and it was largely through their influence that Warden Hawk was induced to ask for the appointment of Fletcher.

Out of Death's Jaws.

"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Muse, Durham, N. C., "Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." Best pills on earth and only 25c at all drug stores.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

General Bela M. Hughes, one of the most noted characters in the early history of the west, is dead at Denver. Mr. Hughes was president in the early sixties of the Overland Stage and Express Company, which operated between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast.

It was officially announced at Pittsburg that at the meeting of manufacturers and jobbers of plate glass, held recently, an advance of 10 per cent was made on all plate glass under 10 feet square except that used for silvering. The advance will go into effect at once.

The strike of coal teamsters at Chicago that for a time threatened to deprive the public schools of their fuel supply, has been settled. The Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Company, which supplies the schools on the northwest side, conceded all the demands of the teamsters.

It is announced that at the annual stock holders' meeting of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, to be held in St. Louis November 10, a proposition will be acted upon to increase the indebtedness not exceeding $18,000,000 in 4 per cent gold bonds.

Another attempt is to be made to combine the principal plow manufacturers of the country into one organization, two previous offices in that line have failed. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, Ills., will be the leading factor in the new movement.

At New York a coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Harry C. Rose, who was shot and killed September 27, returned a verdict that Mrs. Rose died from injuries from a revolver at the hands of her husband. The coroner sent Rose to the Tombs to await the action of the grand jury.

Peter Jackson, the prize fighter, has been arrested in Chicago by the authorities of Kane county. He is wanted on a charge of having participated in a fight in that county about a year ago.

Devery Presided.

New York, October 3.—Conventions were held in the old tenth congressional district tonight to nominate candidates for the unexpired term of the late Amos J. Cummings. The republicans nominated Henry Birrell, who is also the candidate nominated in the new eleventh district, which includes a great part of the old tenth. The democrats nominated Edward Swan, a lawyer. William S. Devery presided over the democratic convention.

A Hard Teacher.

If you have ever had the title to your real estate contested you have learned from experience what it means.

We examine and insure titles and are prepared to save others the losses and sufferings which you have undergone.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Empire Building, Atlanta.

VERDICT GIVEN FOR DEFORMITY

Jury Allows Mrs. Anna Monk $10,000 Damages.

Suit of the Husband for the Lost Services of His Wife, Which Is for $20,000, Comes Up Next in City Court—Case Goes to Auditor.

After being out since noon Thursday, the jury in the case of Mrs. Anna Monk against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company returned a verdict yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, awarding Mrs. Monk $10,000 damages. The case was tried before Judge H. M. Reid, in the first division of the city court.

Mrs. Monk was a member of a troupe of the Canton Carnival Company, which furnished the midway for the Southern Interstate fair last year, and, with several other show people, she was run down by an electric car on the trestle just outside of the exposition grounds, losing both of her arms at the shoulder as a result of the accident. She sued for $50,000.

The $10,000 damages is for the deformity and the attendant pain and suffering, Judge Reid charging the jury that it could not go beyond these features in making a verdict. Isaac M. Monk, husband of Mrs. Monk, has a suit for $20,000 against the railway company for the lost services of his wife and for past expense of caring for her and for the expense of caring for her in the future. He is also suing for $10,000 for personal injuries.

At the bar meeting yesterday afternoon before Judge Reid both of these cases were postponed until the case of Mrs. Monk is finally settled, it being understood that it will be appealed to the supreme court.

The cases of Tom Cross, colored, and his wife, Cora Cross, who were also on the trestle at the time of the accident, followed the same course. The former is suing for $5,000 and the latter for $10,000.

The case had been on trial since the first part of last week, and was hotly contested. A large number of witnesses were introduced by both sides, and every point developed was fought hard.

The accident occurred about midnight on the Sunday night after the close of the fair while a number of midway people were crossing the trestle going to passenger cars from the grounds. They were run down on the trestle by an electric work car, which was being used in transferring freight cars from the grounds to the Southern railway tracks, just outside of the grounds. The plaintiff claimed that the accident was due to negligence; that the motorman could have stopped his car after seeing the people on the trestle, before he ran into them. The defense contended that the people had no right on the trestle, and that it was impossible for the motorman to stop the car in time to prevent the accident, owing to a grade at the approach of the trestle.

Attorneys Arnold & Arnold and Julius L. Brown represent Mrs. Monk, and Attorneys Payne & Tye represent the street railroad company.

Auditor Will Decide Case Today.

The case of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company against the American Surety Company, a suit involving the alleged defalcation of Thomas Hunter, ex-auditor of the road, was yesterday morning referred to an auditor by Judge Reid, in the first division of the city court.

The railroad company is suing the surety company for $1,000, the amount of the bond of J. W. Warner, former city ticket agent. The road claims that Warner paid over to Hunter about $1,000 which he had no right to do, and seeks to recover the amount of the bond of Warner, which was made by the surety company.

A demand was made on the surety company for payment, which was refused, the company claiming that Hunter was Warner's superior officer, and that the latter was obeying his orders. It was then decided to institute suit to determine the liability for the amount involved.

The case went to trial yesterday morning, but, as it developed that a large number of accounts figure in the matter, Judge Reid withdrew the case from the jury and referred it to an auditor. The auditor has not yet been selected.

The railroad company is represented by Attorneys Dorsey, Brewster & Howell and Arthur Heyman and the surety company is represented by Attorneys Black & Jackson and Westmoreland Bros.

More Evidence Is Heard.

The hearing of the application of John H. Peoples for a writ of habeas corpus against Mrs. Sallie Snider, his sister in law, to force her to grant him the custody of his two children, Sallie May and Flora Lee Peoples, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Judge J. H. Lumpkin, in the superior court.

A number of witnesses were heard in behalf of Mrs. Snider, and Peoples had begun the introduction of evidence in rebuttal when court adjourned at 6.30 o'clock. The hearing was continued until Monday afternoon, at which time it may be concluded.

The feature of yesterday afternoon's session was the testimony of Sallie May, 11 years of age, the eldest of the two children. The child stated that her aunt treated her kindly and clothed and fed her. She was not asked the direct question as to who she had rather live with, her father or her aunt, but the effect of her testimony was in favor of the latter. Other testimony was presented in an effort to show that Peoples is not a proper person to care for the children.

Application for Charter.

An application for a charter for Wallace & Company was filed yesterday in the office of Clerk Arnold Broyles, of the superior court.

The concern is to conduct a livery, feed and sale stable, and is capitalized at $20,000. The privilege is asked to increase this amount to not more than $100,000.

The incorporators are J. N. Wallace, Jeff Lucas, J. P. Wright and A. B. Johnson. The petition was filed by Attorneys Andrews & Skeen.

An amendment was yesterday filed to the charter of the Fulton bag and cotton mills, increasing the capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000. Attorneys [illegible] & Phillips filed the amendment.

Transfers of Property.

The following property transfers were filed yesterday with Deputy [illegible] Dittler, of the superior court:

Mrs. Alice M. Thomson to [illegible] Davis, lot on [illegible] 100, $[illegible].

A. J. West, by [illegible] lot on Center street, [illegible]

Maria G. Warner [illegible] lot on Hunnicutt avenue, 18 feet 2 inches by 140, $1,250.

Frank E. Block to E. Bates Block, lot on South Pryor street, 52 by 285, $2,500.

J. H. Ewing, C. F. Benson and C. E. Murphey to Mrs. S. E. Armistead, lot on Glynnwood avenue, 50 by 160, $300.

Charles A. Dyer to J. C. Ball, lot on Kendall street, 32 by 128 1-2, $500.

"There are Others" But—

Thirty-two years (that's our record) catering to Atlanta's clothing wearers ought to count for something. And it does. We are making a new record this Fall season. A collection of Men's and Boys' Wearables that should add you to our list of customers.

Shoes, too.

HIRSCH BROTHERS,
Male Outfitters "Head to Foot,"
44 WHITEHALL STREET.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Decisions rendered Friday, October 3, 1902.

891. Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company v. Jones, by next friend. Damages. Before Judge Reid. City court of Atlanta.

Little, J.—1. It does not appear that the court in its charge unduly emphasized the contentions of the plaintiff to the prejudice of the defendant.

2. One of the instructions complained of being in and of itself correct and pertinent, the same cannot be properly treated as erroneous because of a failure to give in the same connection some other instruction appropriate to the case.

3. Whether the instructions given to the jury with respect to the law of presumptions were or were not in all respects correct, the charge taken all together was not, either with regard to this particular branch of the law or otherwise, prejudicial to the defendant, but as a whole fairly and sufficiently presented to the jury the law of the case.

4. The evidence, though decidedly conflicting, was sufficient to warrant the verdict; and the same having been approved by the trial judge, the supreme court will allow it to stand.

Judgment affirmed. All the justices concur. (No further opinion.)

Payne & Tye and J. A. Noyes, for plaintiff in error.

Burton Smith and J. T. Pendleton, contra.

Adjourned to next Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

New Phonographs.
All styles. Atlanta Phono Co., 103 Peach.

$26.50 Atlanta to New York and Return,
$22.50 Atlanta to Philadelphia and Ret.
$18.50 Atlanta to Baltimore and Return

Via Central of Georgia Railway and Steamship Lines. Corresponding low rates from other points. Tickets on sale to New York, Oct. 3 to 8. To Baltimore October 2 to 7. To Philadelphia Oct. 1 to 8. All tickets limited October 18 returning. For reservation and other information, apply to any Agent of the company or W. H. Fogg, Traveling Passenger Agent, 16 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

REVIVAL BEGINS TODAY

Baptist Tabernacle Will Hold Special Services.

WILL HAVE FINE SONG SERVICE

The Meetings Will Continue Until Further Notice, Beginning with Three Today.

The Tabernacle revival meetings will begin tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Baptist Tabernacle and will continue until further notice.

There will be three services tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, 3 o'clock and 7:30 o'clock. All of these services will be conducted by Dr. Ostrum. At 3 o'clock he will speak on "The Elements of a Great Revival."

During the week services will be held at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Dr. Ostrum will be assisted by Mr. Hillis, the well-known singer. For a number of years he was with B. Fay Mills, whose evangelistic campaign stirred the country. Additional music will be furnished by the Tabernacle orchestra and a large chorus choir.

It is expected the present series of services will be the most interesting ever conducted by the Tabernacle. Dr. Ostrum is known as a strong evangelist, and his presence will draw large crowds to the Tabernacle.

OLD HATS CLEANED.
Reshaped, fall styles. Bussey, 28½ Whitehall.

Cheap Rates to Interstate Fair, Atlanta, Ga., October 8-25, 1902.

For the above occasion the Southern railway will sell tickets from points in Georgia from October 7 to 24, inclusive, except for trains arriving Atlanta on Sunday, at one fare for the round trip, final limit October 27.

Hess' Shoes

Kinks in the foot.

Most men have some particular whim of their own when it comes to buying shoes.

Some particular style or to fit exactly a certain way.

If it's comfort he's looking for he's not to blame.

We don't blame him anyway—nothing is easier than supplying just what he wants from *our* stock. that's the advantage of completeness. Try us.

Men's Hess Shoes, $3.50 to $7.00.
Other Makes, $3.00 to $5.00.

Hats.

You want a popular style hat—but popular priced too.

When you can get the former together with as good quality as is in the high priced ones, at a popular price—say $3 or $3.50, it about fills the bill. Doesn't it?

We've all the agency shapes that way and some better shapes of our own. The "Eiseman Select" at $4 in either soft or stiff hat, is "sweller" and better than any other. See it.

Mail Orders filled satisfactorily.

Sole Agents for Hess' Shoes and Stuttgarter Underwear.

EISEMAN BROS.,
[illegible]
[illegible] Whitehall St.
[illegible] GA. EISEMAN BROS. Baltimore, Md.

On the Social Realm

Engagement of Miss Lawrence and Mr. Lorton

THE engagement is announced of Miss Mary Lawrence and Mr. Heth Lorton, both of New York, the wedding to occur at an early date. Miss Lawrence is a beautiful and brilliant young woman, the center of a large circle of admiring friends. Mr. Lorton, although a Virginian by birth, has made his residence in New York for fifteen years, and during the last few months has resided in Atlanta, where his business interests called him and where he made many friends.

He is president of the Wednesday Cotillion Club, of New York, and one of the leaders of the social set of the metropolis.

Bowling Club Entertained.

THE Friday Morning Bowling Club was entertained yesterday by Miss Frances Johnson at the Piedmont Driving Club.

After the game, light refreshments were served on the veranda of the club. The members of this club are Miss Roline Clarke, Miss Analse Coy, Miss Sadie Morris, Miss Janie Speer, Miss Maude Tompkins, Miss Louise Black, Miss Frances Johnson and Miss Frances Carter.

Ladies of Maccabees.

GATE CITY HIVE, No. 4 and Hollister hive, No. 1, entertained a number of friends Wednesday evening last at the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association. The occasion was to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World. Two very interesting papers were read by Lady Belle V. Oldham and Lady Rose G. Colvin, followed by a pleasing programme, after which "Maccabee" punch was served and much enjoyment provided.

State Commander Mrs. Belle V. Oldham left the city last Thursday for her home. Deputy State Commander Mrs. Rose G. Cohen takes her place for a few weeks, and will be glad to receive all those interested in the order at 721 the Grand, and instruct them in all points on the subject.

Candy Pulling.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the parlors of the Second Baptist church, there will be a candy pulling to which Atlanta children are cordially invited. It will be given by the Junior Mission Workers for the benefit of the mission.

Concert This Afternoon.

The following programme will be rendered by Wurm's orchestra at the Piedmont Driving Club Saturday afternoon from 4:30 to 7 o'clock:

March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty"—Sousa.
Medley overture, "Harvest Days"—Von Tilzer.
Caprice, "A Lesson in Flirtation"—Englander.
Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods"—Strauss.
Two-step, "The Tale of the Bumble Bee"—Luders.
Medley overture, "Blaze Away"—Smith.
Schottisch, "Look in the Book and See"—Luders.
Waltz, "Souvenir de Baden-Baden"—Bousquet.
Potpourri, "Hoity Toity"—Stromberg.
Two-step," Hurrah, Boys"—Lacalle.
Direction Mr. Charles Wurm.

Hammond-Dean.

Monroe, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—An announcement of great interest to many people throughout the state is that of the engagement of Miss Curtice Hammond, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Hammond of this city, and Mr. William O. Dean, also of this place.

Miss Hammond is a member of one of the leading families of this section of the state, and since her graduation from Lucy Cobb institute in Athens has bees one of the most admired young ladies in the society of this and neighboring towns and cities. She is strikingly handsome, and her gracious manner and charmingly vivacious and original personality have made her a social favorite wherever she is known.

Mr. Dean is a young attorney of this city, who has a brilliant career before him. He is a native of Franklin county, and was admitted to the bar and practiced for a time at Carnesville. About four years ago he removed to Monroe, and resumed the practice of his profession here. Since coming to this place he has steadily risen in the estimation and friendship of the people, and has won an enviable reputation as an able young lawyer. In society his gentlemanly bearing, genial manner and intellectual attainments have made him a general favorite.

The marriage of Mr. Dean and Miss Hammond will be solemnized on November 26, in the Methodist Episcopal church, in this city.

Stanton-Forbes.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis Stanton have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Willie Marion, to Mr. Walton Tillou Forbes, Jr., Wednesday evening, October 15, at 6 o'clock, Baptist church, College Park, Ga.

Meetings.

The Joseph Habersham chapter, D. A. R., will hold its first regular monthly meeting for the fall on Saturday morning, October 6, at 11 o'clock, at the executive mansion. Election of delegates to state conference and other business of importance to be transacted. A full attendance is urged.

The Every Saturday Club will meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock with Mrs. G. A. Nicolson.

Social Items.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cooney returned Thursday from a trip abroad.

***

Mrs. W. H. Way is in Washington, D. C., where she will spend a month.

***

Miss Willie Brown, of Stone Mountain, is attending school in Atlanta this fall.

***

Miss Sallie Connally leaves today for school in New York.

***

Dr. and Mrs. N. N. Gober have returned from their trip abroad, and will be at Miss Fitten's, 21 Linden street, for a few days.

***

Miss Mary Lou Stark, of Atlanta, is now visiting Miss Mamie Conway in Athens.

***

Mrs. David Shaver, of Augusta, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Camp, 115 East Pine street.

***

Mrs. John Murphy, who has been visiting Mrs. Charles Sciple, has returned home.

***

The Bowling Club was entertained yesterday morning by Miss Frances Johnson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Tranham, who have been the guests of their daughter in Florida, have returned home.

***

Miss Sarah Longley, of Louisiana, is in the city, the guest of Miss Belle Francis.

***

Mrs. J. B. Seawell is visiting her son in Charlotte, N. C.

***

The Wednesday Morning Euchre Club will be entertained next week by Mrs. W. E. Hawkins.

***

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Huntley and Miss Lena Swift will spend Sunday on their farm near Marietta.

***

Mrs. G. K. Council, of Americus, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Bellingrath.

***

Major and Mrs. George Hoyle will spend the winter at the Majestic.

***

Misses Jones, daughter of Rev. Sam Jones, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Chamberlin.

***

The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Andrews will be grieved to learn of the death of their little daughter, May Ruth, Wednesday, October 2, at 10:40 o'clock after an attack of diphtheria.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis arrive home Monday from an extended trip east.

***

Mrs. Louise Spalding Foster is in New York.

***

Mrs. Morgan Gress and Miss Edythe Stephens leave Sunday for New York.

***

Misses Julia Stovall, of Madison, and Callie Nowell, of Monroe, have returned home.

***

Mr. James Stoddard and Mr. Samuel Trawick are in New York.

***

Mrs. William Treadwell is visiting in Marietta.

***

Mr. Warren Hall will return home today.

***

The Saturday Club will meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock with Mrs. Nicolson.

***

Miss Hardeman Toombs, of Washington, Ga., will spend Sunday in the city with Miss Louise Cobb, on her way to Columbus, Ga.

***

Mrs. Yow, of Avalon, Ga., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. T. Dorsey.

***

Mr. Claude Buchanan has returned from a business trip to Birmingham, Ala.

***

Mrs. W. H. Edmonds has recently purchased the home of Judge and Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, on Piedmont avenue, and will take possession today.

***

Mrs. Shorter, Mrs. Jelks and her daughter, Miss Katherine Jelks, of Alabama, will be the guests the latter part of the month of Mrs. C. C. Hanson.

***

Mrs. W. S. Yeates has taken possession of her new home on East Pine street.

***

Miss Daisy Moreland left yesterday for a visit of several weeks to Washington.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Doughty Manley are in Montreal, Canada, and will return to Atlanta some time next week.

***

Miss Sallie May Bagley leaves today for school in Washington, D. C.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Houghton have returned to the city and have taken apartments for the winter at the Majestic.

***

Miss Josephine duBignon, of Brunswick, will remain in the city until the 18th of November.

***

The Young Ladies' Whist Club will be entertained next week by Miss Annie Fitten.

***

Miss Grace Johnson leaves Sunday for Richmond, where she will spend several weeks visiting relatives.

***

Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham will entertain at 5 o'clock tea on Tuesday afternoon in compliment to the Wednesday and Friday whist clubs.

***

One of the most delightful events of the week was the dinner given on Thursday evening by Miss Flora Glenn in compliment to Miss Lillian King and Dr. LeConte.

***

Judge and Mrs. Fish are the guests of their daughter in Americus.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Walton left yesterday for New York.

***

Misses Janet and Bessie Tompkins leave today for Miss Huger's school in New York.

***

Mr. Carl C. Brown left last night for New York to spend his vacation.

***

Mrs. Oliver Wilson, of Detroit, has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in this city.

***

Messrs. Charles C. Elder, Stacy Thornton and Ernest M. Brown will spend next Sunday in Chattanooga.

***

Mrs. William Maddox entertains at a box party this afternoon in compliment to Miss Bessie Blackman, of New Orleans.

***

The Bowling Club will be entertained next Friday by Miss Louise Black.

***

Colonel Frank T. Moorehead, of Pittsburg, was the guest of honor at an interesting and delightful entertainment given on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. George Brown.

***

Miss Elizabeth Herbert has returned from a visit to her grandparents in Virginia.

We've
Never sold a hat
That we were
More thoroughly in love with than
Stetson's Flexible Derby.
They are on display today in our north window, where you can see for yourself and admire a hat that contains character.
The shapes are copied from Dunlap and Miller, they are exact duplicates, extremely light weight and self-conforming.

$3 $3½

Daniel Bros.

1 to 5 Peachtree,
On the Bridge.

DR. B. E. PEARCE RESIGNS.

Fourth Ward Physician Sends His Resignation to Mayor Mims.

Dr. B. E. Pearce, city ward physician from the fourth ward, yesterday sent in his resignation to the mayor. His successor will be elected at the meeting of council Monday afternoon. In resigning Dr. Pearce explained to Mayor Mims that his private practice was such that it demanded nearly all his time, and he was unwilling to retain an office to which he might not be able to give the necessary attention. The delegation in council from the fourth ward will doubtless be able to settle upon Dr. Pearce's successor by the next meeting of council. Dr. Pearce's term as ward physician does not expire until the first Monday in March of 1903.

GELDERS' HOTEL PURCHASED

Hotel and Restaurant Pass Into New Hands—Price Paid Was $10,000.

Gelders' hotel, at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets, and Gelders' restaurant, located on Marietta, near Broad street, have passed into the control of the Carl Witt Company, a new hotel concern. The purchase price for both the hotel and restaurant was $10,000.

An application for a charter for the Carl Witt Company was filed yesterday in the office of Clerk Arnold Broyles, of the superior court. The incorporators are Carl Witt, B. Bukofzer and Joseph Jacobs. The concern is capitalized at $12,000 and the privilege is asked to increase this to an amount not more than $100,000. Attorney Walter W. Visanska filed the petition. It is stated that a number of improvements are to be made on the hotel and restaurant and that they are to be conducted in modern style.

THE ONLY KINDLING

needed to start a fire in the Gas Range—a match!

Atlanta Gas Light Company.

Strong Protection

Our large burglar, fire and crush proof vault, with its massive doors, its heavy walls of steel, and protected with modern locks, affords the greatest possible protection for your valuables. Individual safe deposit boxes as low as three dollars a year.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
First Floor,
Equitable Building.

PASSING THRONG.

"No, folks ain't home yet," said a well-known Atlantan to the Passing Throng man late last night, "so I'm shifting around considerably waiting for their return and trying to keep good. But yesterday afternoon I got to thinking and it struck me that I'd goback to my old home town and take a look around. I haven't been there in a good while. All my folks have died or moved away and between one thing and another, like a good many of Atlanta's stepsons, just got kind of weaned away and finally dropped the county papers. When a man drops his old town weekly he ought to lose his license for living on general principles. But you bet after my trip I've left orders for that journal to come all regular in the future.

"Well, I've had the day of my life and I've been looking backward so far and so constant that if it wasn't for those shiny patent leathers just naturally calling me a liar I'd swear I was barefooted and suffering from a stone bruise. I stayed all night at the hotel and got up early and struck out for the old Town Line bridge. You can hang me for a republican if that old river road to Long Branch had changed a single bit. And when I struck that old weather-beaten sign about driving faster than a walk I began to sure believe that this Atlanta home and family of mine was all a dream and that I had never left the old town at all.

"And then I got to looking at the old timbers that span the stream and it was just like turning the pages of some old autograph album, just looking at those initials that had been carved in the soft pine. There was 'Tank' and 'Granny' and 'Ase' and 'Schilly' and 'Chick' and 'Monte' and 'Skinny' and any combination of initials. Well, sir, the way those names began to fill out long chapters quite forgotten, fairly gave me a creepy feeling until I got lost in my recollections and was a boy back among 'the fellers' again. And back there I've stayed and I ain't altogether sure I'm back in Atlanta yet. And finally I found my initials with an anchor underneath, for I was going to be a sailor from the start.

"Well, there was a considerable number of those old names registered on the Town Line bridge with a one-bladed jack knife that have been written in high places—not, perhaps, literally as high as the middle beam in the span, but professionally, politically and in a business way. Talk about your Egyptian heiroglyphics and obelisks, that old carved timber, when I come to think of it, comes pretty near being a real personally signed monument that, if erected like a shaft in one of our parks, would start a good many Atlantans and visiting Georgians trailing back on the winding path of memory. And what a perfect wealth of happy reminiscences those old carvings would bring back.

"Were you brought up in a country town on a river?"

"I hope I was," answered the Passing Throng man.

"Well, I guess they're all about the same. Do you remember how we used to walk over the spans with our bare feet clutching at the splintering timbers and our bodies bent at an angle of about 45 degrees?"

"Sure, and the fellow that refused to take his dose wasn't worth his salt."

"And do you remember how the river used to go winding along down below in a way that seemed to make the bridge move instead of the water? Why, it made me dizzy just standing there looking down with both hands on the old rail. The only reason we never had any sad tragedies to mar these pleasant memories is because—at least I think so—that there is a kind, protecting divinity that makes a specialty of guiding strong, healthy boys into all kinds of danger by means of a daring heart and bringing them safely through, often by an extremely narrow margin, by means of an all-powerful hand. You can say the 'devil takes care of his own,' but what man is there who can look back upon a thousand narrow escapes of boyhood without crediting it to the all-pervading hand of goodness?

"Yes, that old Town Line bridge preached a regular sermon to me among other things. For while it brought back vivid pictures of the entire gang perched along the top timber of the span like a lot of jolly Jack tars on the yard arm of an old brigantine, it revived other memories as well. There have been any number of pages in my past history that have been lost in the sea of forgetfulness and among these were obligations I owed to certain people that helped me along when I was a youngster. I guess gratitude's a whole lot like following the directions of a grand-daddy-long-legs when you're hunting the cows, it's a whole lot more general than specific in pointing out the way.

"Dog gone it, if you really won't use my name I'll admit that I rubbed snake weed on my hands to keep the warts off and when I was coming back I looked up and down the road, and as no one was in sight, I just stooped down and spit under a stone for the side ache—growin' pains they were that used to catch me on that same old road. Hang me if I didn't just more than wish that sideache was growin' pains again with nothing more serious to worry over than finding the cows.

"Think how your family would miss you," suggested the reporter.

"I guess if I was still bringin' home the cows, there wouldn't be none. Anyhow, so far's I can see, they seem to get along without me mighty cheerful while they're visiting round most of the time. I guess if anyone's got an option on the lonesomeness that's floated on this particular market so far's my family's concerned, it's the 'feller' whose initials I was reading today on the old Town Line bridge with an anchor carved beneath 'em."

"I'll swear," exclaimed the Pryor street philosopher, "I almost lose my mind seeing women get off the trolleys. Won't they ever learn the right way?"

"Marcus Aurelius,' began the negro on the rear seat whose overalls proved him to be a worker on the citys streets, "the philosophic emperor of Rome once said: 'Men will keep on doing the same things though you burst with indignation.'"

"Was that interruption offered as an argument for the higher education of negroes or as a proof of bad manners?"

"The quotation seemed to fit the oc-

"The three rear seats reserved for philosophers," hummed the Passing Throng man as he jumped off the trolley, since which the Pryor street resident has refused absolutely to moralize for this column.

William S. Kelly, head bookkeeper for Keely Company, returned to the city this week after a two months' visit to his old home in Ireland. He was in Dublin the day King Edward was crowned, and witnessed the coronation services held in the cathedral in the capital city of the Emerald Isle.

"The demonstration was magnificent in every respect and was carried out on a most elaborate scale," said he. "The city was thronged with people, and I failed to see any serious evidences of disloyalty on the part of the citizens. On the contrary, it was very apparent that the Irish people are today more in sympathy with the English government than Americans have any idea of. The loyalty of the sincerest nature that I saw on every hand was a great surprise to me. From published accounts I was led to believe that the spirit of unrest was greater than ever before, but I found this not to be the case.

"Of course, there are people who strongly oppose the English government, but, to my mind, they are an exception these days. There are agitators who continue in their efforts to play upon the sympathies of the masses, but, so far as I could ascertain, they are not now held in the esteem that they were years ago. I went into a hall one evening in company with a Fenian, who had returned to the 'old country' on a visit, like myself, to witness a vitascope exhibition. One of the views displayed was that of the coronation of the king, and the applause with which it was greeted by the immense audience startled me. This friend—a man who, in other days, had strenuously opposed everything English—turned to me in astonishment, exclaiming, 'Are all the people English?' And well he might ask, for a more flattering reception was never accorded royalty than was given the likenesses of the king and queen."

John Swansue, of Liverpool, England, was in this city yesterday for the first time. He has been making an extensive tour throughout the country and says he will always look back upon Atlanta as the metropolis of the south. He also told a friend at the Aragon that his first impression of the place was a decidedly unpleasant one as he dropped off from the train from Richmond, but that three minutes later when he was walking beneath the shadows nsafocoeflefflbm b b neath the shadows of as fine office buildings as could be found anywhere, he forgot those first impressions, and he would always remember Atlanta as the southern city of sky-scrapers.

Captain W. W. Davies, formerly a well known attorney of Atlanta, but now of Louisville, is now in the city visiting friends. Captain Davies was commander of one of the Atlanta companies of the Third Georgia regiment that went into the Spanish war, and after the regiment was disbanded he removed to Louisville, forming a partnership with well-known attorneys there. He has done remarkably well in his new home, and very many of his Atlanta friends rejoice at his success.

T. W. Hardwick, congressman-elect from the tenth district of Georgia, was an Atlanta visitor yesterday. While Mr. Hardwick makes his home in Sandersville, he enjoys a very large acquaintance throughout the state and numbers his friends in Atlanta by the hundreds. When he takes his seat in Washington he will undoubtedly be one of the youngest members of the house.

Mrs. C. B. Rogers, of Jacksonville, and J. S. Bailey and wife, of Waycross, form a very happy party at the Kimball house.

F. D. Milstead, of Conyers, a well-known railroad contractor, is registered at the Kimball.

Charles J. Haden returned yesterday from Peoria, Ills., where he delivered an address before the Illinois Bankers' Association.

TRUE ARMOR.

Proper Food Defends Against Disease.

There is an assayer and chemist in Rosita, Colo., Mr. C. Wulsten, who shows by actual every-day demonstration that scientific food will make a man young again. He says:

"The question of proper food which will assimilate and protect the system from loss and waste of brain and muscle, becomes a serious one when man advances to my age of past sixty-eight. I am continually under a brain and muscle strain, which for the last thirty-five years wore upon me seriously. My digestion became impaired and my whole system weak.

I saw Grape-Nuts in a grocery store, and bought a box. I tested it in my laboratory and found it correct according to your declaration of its substances in proportion with the phosphates intact.

I made it my principal food and gained in one year 18 pounds in weight, and had the pleasure of seeing my indigestion leave me entirely. After a year and a half of its use, I feel twenty years younger and am as strong and supple as I never was before during the last decade. I simply have found the true armor which is defending my body against disease and withering age.

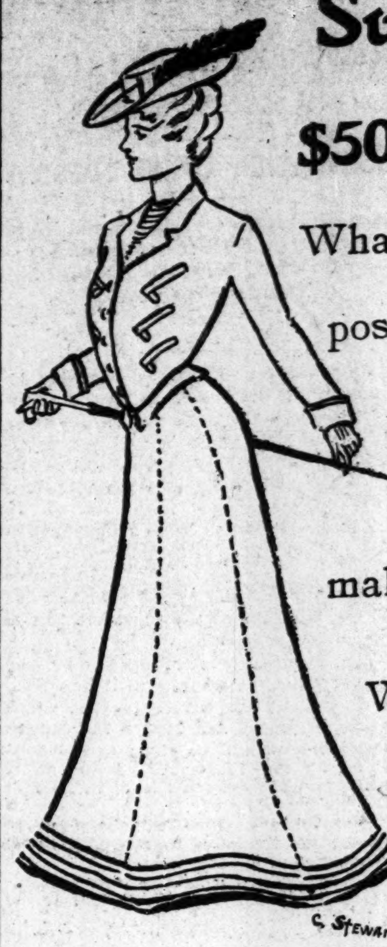
I find it of advantage in field work and when prospecting in the mountains. When I go out upon geodetic expeditions I take a quantity of Grape-Nuts along with me. This abolishes cumbersome baggage and food cooking utensils. A little sugar, a can of condensed milk, my Grape-Nuts, and I have my food in a closely condensed form, not weighing over 4 pounds to carry and I never get hungry. Concentrated re-agents are the most effective in all chemical operations, and Grape-Nuts are the re-agents that keep the body's laboratory (the stomach) in perfect working order. Your product is perfect."

The crown of success rests on the product of American looms, American workmen and American designs.

The wonderful general prosperity of the country has caused a demand for better and better clothing each season—and the manufacturers have met the demand liberally. To know what the best is you must come here.

We are exclusive agents for L. Adler Bros. & Co., Rochester and Strouse & Bros. "High Art Insured" Clothing.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
"The Daylight Corner,"
1 Whitehall Street.
Shoe Department Moved to Main Floor. Mail Orders Filled Promptly.



Real Man-Tailored Suits.

$50.00 to $85.00.

What knack the man-tailor possesses---no sewing woman ever acquires that degree of skill in the making of tailor suits.

We are showing splendid examples of man-tailored suits.

Zibeline, fine broadcloth and canvas etamine; lap seam finish. Blouse coat, postillion back. Skirt is tight-hip effect, with full flaring flounce, demi-train.

Suits for $25.00.

A strong line.

And many styles to choose from.

Black and all colors.

Silk drop lining.

Everything for Woman's Wear.

Keely's.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract has outlived criticism. It is the finest and purest vanilla extract that can be bought. Once tried, always used.

New Arrivals

Bayle's New Crop Salted Peanuts, lb., 25c.
Bayle's Hand Made Pretzels, lb., 15c.
New Crop Hecker's Cracked Wheat, pkg., 15c.
New Crop Hecker's Oatmeal, pkg., 10c.
New Hecker's Tapioca Wafers, pkg., 10c.
New Hecker's Farina, pkg., 10c.
New Crop Shredded Wheat Biscuit, pkg., 12½c.

For Sunday's Breakfast.

Hecker's New Self-Raising Buckwheat. 10c, 20c, 35c.
Hecker's "Old Homestead" Pancake Flour, 10c, 20c.

Home-Made Cakes.

Made fresh every hour Saturday. Chocolate Caramel, Angel Food, Nut, each, 50c.
Individual Angel Food Cakes, per doz., 50c.

A. W. FARLINGER,
321-323 Peachtree St.
Bell 'Phones 621 and 623.
Standard 'Phone 623.

THE GRAND

Matinee Today—Tonight,

The Brilliant Comedy Success,

ON THE QUIET,

By Augustus Thomas.
With THOMAS W. ROSS and a Select Company.
No increase in prices.

Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 6-7,
MATINEE TUESDAY.

Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours and Harry Gilfoil in Harry B. Smith's musical comedy,

THE LIBERTY BELLES

50—PEOPLE—50
Sale opens Friday.

BIJOU

EVERY NIGHT.
Matinees: Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
VAUDEVILLE.

Seasell & Vernon, Baby Lund, Gorman & Lawson, Keough & Ballard, Charlie Ernest, The Auers.
3—ADAMINIS AND OTHERS.
Next week: The greatest bill ever offered in Vaudeville.

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH, M. D.,
DR. W. A MONNISH,

Specialty, diseases of women. Twenty years' experience. Skillful and modern treatment. Graduates of American and European hospitals and colleges. Offices at residence, 349 Peachtree street. Entrance to offices, Forrest avenue. Bell 'phone 1343, Standard 827.

E. G. Willingham & Co.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Inside Finish.

Quick delivery and moderate prices have won for us a good business. We handle every article required to construct a building.

E. G. Willingham & Co.
Office, Factory and Yards: Corner Nelson St. and Madison Ave.
PHONE 1020.

Chas. W. Crankshaw
JEWELER,
Has Moved to 37 Whitehall St.

CHURCHES SUBMIT REPORT

Georgia Universalists Were Represented at Convention.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME IN FULL

At 3:30 O'Clock This Afternoon Several Notable Addresses Will Be Delivered Before Convention.

The Georgia Universalist convention, which began its annual session on Thursday night in the church of that denomination, in this city, is largely attended and proving of great interest.

Among the more important business matters which took up the time of the convention were reports of committees on the "State of the Churches;" on "Ministerial Fellowship, Ordination and Discipline," and the report of the state superintendent, Rev. Thomas Chapman. There are now twenty Universalist churches in this state, cared for by eight ministers. Twelve of the twenty churches have their own edifices. The others meet in halls or in houses until the needed houses of worship can be built. They are looked after by the state superintendent, as shown by his report.

Prominent among the attendant ministers are Rev. J. M. Bowers, editor of The Universalist Herald, the southern organ of the church; Rev. J. K. Strain, of Texas; Rev. J. M. Rasnake, of Virginia, and Rev. Isaac Morgan Atwood, of New York. Among the laity are Messrs. S. P. Bond and J. H. Owen, of Canon; D. P. Moon and K. D. Stricklin, of Comer; Hon. Hardie Rhyne, of Jasper; William Powell, of Culloden; L. G. Bradbury and R. U. Wright, of Winder; Frank Durdin and J. C. Whittaker, of Rutledge; A. L. Smith, of Logansville, and J. W. Bradbury, of Bogart, Ga.

Last night a stirring sermon was delivered by Rev. J. K. Strain, on the "Relation of Christian Doctrines to the Conduct of Life."

Saturday, October 4.

9:30 a. m.—Devotiantl service. Topic: "The Means of Spiritual Growth," Ref. II Peter, 1, 5-8. Leader, Mr. R. U. Wright, Winder, Ga.

10 a. m.—Business. Report of Committees. (a). Nomination followed by election of officers. (b). On Resolutions.

11 a. m.—Address, "Our Literature and How to Use It," Rev. J. M. Bowers, editor The Universalist Herald, Canon, Ga. Discussion, led by William Powell, Culloden, Ga.

2:30 p. m.—Addresses on "Relation of our Young People to the Church." (a). "The Sunday School," Miss Anniel Picket, Americus, Ga.; (b). "The Young People's Christian Union," Miss Mabel Hallam, Atlanta, Ga. General discussion led by Hon. J. H. Rhyne, Jasper, Ga.

3:30 p. m.—Business of the convention.

Sunday, October 5.

9:45 a. m.—Sunday school hour.

11 a. m.—Public worship. Sermon by Rev. I. M. Atwood, D.D., of New York, general superintendent of churches

3:30 p. m.—Sermon by Rev. J. M. Rasnake, of Virginia.

7:30 p. m.—Devotional meeting, under the auspices of the Atlanta Young People's Christian Union. Topic, "Possible Victories."

8:15 p. m.—Sermon by Dr. Atwood, followed by the communion service, in charge of Dr. McGlaufiin.

INSTITUTE IS A SUCCESS.

Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of Pasteur Institute Is Held.

The second annual meeting of the board of governors of the Georgia Pasteur institute was held at noon yesterday. The president, Dr. Henry R. Slack, read his report showing that sixty-five patients had been treated for bites from rabid dogs, and none who completed treatment had developed hydrophobia. In other words, all were treated successfully. These patients came from the following states: Georgia, 38; Louisiana, 9; Alabama, 7; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 2; North Carolina, 1; Mississippi, 1; Texas, 1.

Eighteen were men and five women, twenty-nine were boys and eleven girls.

The board of governors has purchased a permanent home for the institute at No. 65 Luckie street and will move into it October 15.

The following officers were reelected: President, Dr. Henry R. Slack, LaGrange; vice president, Dr. S. H. McDuffie, Columbus; secretary and physician, Dr. J. N. Brawner; treasurer, Dr. C. D. Hunt; pathologist, Dr. Claude A. Smith.

The board of governors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work of the officers. This is the only Pasteur institute south of Baltimore and has a record of cures unsurpassed by any in the world.

Y. M. C. A. WORK HAS BEGUN.

Five Classes Started in Educational Department—More Begin Next Week.

The fall and winter work of the Young Men's Christian Association was begun Wednesday night. The officials of the association are greatly pleased with the beginning and consider the prospects bright for the winter session.

In the educational department five classes have opened, with a total membership of about seventy-five. These are the classes in bookkeeping, stenography, penmanship, English, and a class for business boys between the ages of 11 and 16. Additional classes will be started next week. The educational department season will continue until April 1.

PITTS PUNISHED BEFORE RECORDER

Marietta Street Butcher Made an Example of by Judge Broyles.

HE SOLD POISONED MEAT

Pitts Is Fined $50.75 and Subjected to a Severe Lecture—Case Was Made Against Him by Inspector Gartrell, of Sanitary Department.

J. O. Pitts, who runs a meat market at 637 and a restaurant at 380 Marietta street, was fined $50.75 by Recorder Broyles yesterday afternoon for grinding decayed meat into sausage and selling the same.

Judge Broyles told Pitts that he could not and would not have any mercy upon a man who would do a thing of that kind. He said there was nothing more poisonous than rotten meat, and that no matter if he did mix in a good supply of pepper, spices and other seasonings and destroy the taste, yet the poison still remained.

Inspector Gartrell made the case against Pitts and proved beyond a doubt that he had used in the manufacturing of his sausage decayed meats. This is not the first time recently that a case of this kind has been up before the recorder, and each time the offender gets the limit from Judge Broyles.

In speaking of the matter afterwards, Judge Broyles said that there had been so many cases of the kind up before him lately that he had about reached the conclusion that it was not best for any one to eat sausage.

"This thing of grinding up tainted meat and selling it in Atlanta has got to stop," said Judge Broyles. "If it is not stopped every sausage maker in town ought to be boycotted. The truth is, I do not want to eat sausage at all unless I know that it comes from a reputable meat man, and even then I am rather dubious about it, for sometimes helpers and clerks who do not care whether the meat is good or not have charge of making the sausage and the proprietor does not know what it is made of.

"I intend to impose a heavy fine upon every man on whom is proven the charge of selling tainted meat."

FLIRTING WITH DEATH.

Diavolo's Great Act of Looping the Loop on a Bicycle.

"An enumeration of the chances that men take with death in order to entertain the great amusement loving public would be very incomplete without the addition of that latest and greatest sensation, viz, the looping of the loop on a bicycle," said Mr. H. A. Daniels, one of the agents of the Forepaugh-Sells circus, which is scheduled to show here in a few days. Mr. Daniels gave some very interesting statistics concerning this great act, which he declares is "the greatest sensation ever presented anywhere, at any time." In the course of conversation he said: "It is difficult to conceive how a man of sound mind can be tempted by money to so ardently flirt with death. The cost of this act is $1,000 per week, and it consumes just six seconds of our entertainment programme. The act is presented twice daily, and therefore Diavolo works just seventy-two seconds per week. But his work is such that we have as yet been unable to find another living man who can perform it. Four men have made the attempts to date, and all four failed at the first trial and are now cripples. The basis of the act is the overcoming of gravitation by velocity. It has been mathematically proven that a freely moving body weighing 225 pounds can descend a 110 foot runway at an angle of 45 degrees and gain sufficient velocity to rise almost perpendicularly 23 1-2 feet. In other words, Diavolo weighs 160 pounds and his bicycle 65 pounds; the runway is 110 feet long, placed at an angle of 45 degrees and the 'loop' proper is just 23 1-2 feet in diameter.

"The speed attained is terrific and the slightest swerve from the center of the narrow 3-foot runway means instant death. It is absolutely, without qualification, the greatest hair-raising demonstration of dare-deviltry ever witnessed—but it only lasts six seconds."

Friday, October 10, is the day.

His Life in Peril.

"I just seemed to have gone all to pieces," writes Alfred Bee, of Welfare, Tex., "billousness and a lame back had made life a burden. I couldn't eat or sleep and felt almost too worn out to work when I began to use Electric Bitters, but they worked wonders. Now I sleep like a top, can eat anything, have gained in strength and enjoy hard work." They give vigorous health and new life to weak, sickly, run-down people. Try them. Only 50c at all drug stores.

$2.64—Macon and Return—$2.64.

Account Farmers' National convention and Macon street fair the Southern railway will sell tickets October 6 to 10, inclusive, to Macon and return for $2.64, limited until October 12 in which to return. Rate open to everybody.

Call at Southern railway ticket office, Kimball house, corner of depot, for tickets and further information.

James P. Forshay, whose stage name was Edward Forshay, is dead at the home of his mother, in Kansas City, aged 35 years. Forshay's professional career ended in June, 1901, when he shot and killed his wife, Edna May Stokes, an actress, at a Chicago hotel. Forshay plead insanity and was committed to the Elgin asylum, where he was confined until last January.

Nothing Old!

Everything New!

A new store filled with all the newest styles for fall and winter wear. Shoes that will fit, wear and be comfortable, at prices to suit everybody.

Horse Show Foot Gear.

We have the newest and most complete line of evening slippers and full-dress boots ever shown in the city. It will be of interest to those who expect to attend the great social event to visit our store and see the newest styles before purchasing.

The New Shoe Store

Mann & Lewis Shoe Co.,
41 Peachtree Street.

TO HONOR GEN. OGLETHORPE

Monument Will Be Erected to His Memory at Brunswick.

DR. BURROUGHS IN THE CITY

The President of the Association Meets with Hearty Approval in Atlanta—Letter to Public.

Dr. N. Berrien Burroughs, of Brunswick, president of the Oglethorpe Monument Association, is in Atlanta for the purpose of soliciting funds to erect a monument to the memory of General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia.

Since his arrival in the city Dr. Burroughs has met with great encouragement and has received several substantial subscriptions.

In view of the fact that there is no fitting stone or bronze to perpetuate the memory of General Oglethorpe, it is deemed proper that some monument be erected to one who, by his self-sacrificing spirit, made the state of Georgia possible.

Following is a circular letter setting forth the aims of the Oglethorpe Monument Association:

"Brunswick, Ga., December 11, 1902.—The undersigned have formed themselves into a chartered corporation, whose object will be the erection, at Frederica, of a monument in memory of General James Edward Oglethorpe.

"In the 168 years that have elapsed since the founding of the colony, we have grown from a population of 170 souls to more than 2,000,000, and from a struggling colony to a great state. In all these years and with this great growth not ever has there been placed even one tablet in honor of the man to whom we owe almost our very existence as a state.

"Glynn county was his chosen place of residence and on St. Simons island is situated the only home he ever owned in the new world. The association deems it a very fit and proper thing that citizens of the state and county should erect a stone to the memory of one who in life furnished the brightest example in history of those highest of Christian virtues, charity and self-abnegation, and whose life was consecrated to the struggling colony of Georgia. We ask of the public men, women and children such aid as they can extend toward the furthering of this object.

Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by any of the associations.

CHARLES S. WYLLY,
JAMES L. FOSTER,
WALTER G. CHARLTON,
C. DOWNING,
WILLIAM B. BURROUGHS,
D. WATSON WINN.

"GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES
Awarded First Prize, Paris, 1900, Buffalo, 1901.

THEATERS.

"On the Quiet" is an awfully, clever little play.

It would be unfair to attempt to strike a comparison between Willie Collier's production and the one which was given at the Grand last night.

The fact that Augustus Thomas wrote the play is evidence that the lines were good. That, however, is faint praise and "On the Quiet" is one of the cleverest comedies that has appeared at the Grand in years. The lines are bright and scintillant. The plot is unique in many respects, and the situations are all well-rounded and each is splendidly acted.

Summing up the production, it is one of the best plays that has been seen at the Grand at the price in years.

The Bijou.

There will be two performances at the Bijou today, the first the matinee at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and the other at 8:30 o'clock tonight, and these two performances will positively be the last appearance in Atlanta of one of the best collection of vaudeville talent local playgoers have been treated to. It is a bit interesting to know that though the opening bill was voted to be a good, strong one, this bill is declared to be the best of the so far short season, and from a business standpoint it has already broken several records. The receipts have netted greater for seven performances than the entire nine of the first week, and almost twice as much as last week.

The bill is indeed a good and strong one. It is full of novelty, comedy and music, and there is hardly an act that has failed in the least to make good. The acts were well selected, and the future bills will have to measure up to the hits and the best-liked acts of the past three weeks. This is the kind of a vaudeville programme that appeals strongly to ladies and children, as well as to the men folks, and in consequence the matinees have been liberally patronized, and there is a large advance sale for this afternoon, and tonight promises to capture a record for attendance.

The Grand.

In producing Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles," which will be presented in this city at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday by Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours, these managers departed from the stereotyped custom of having all, or nearly all, the music for the songs composed by one man. They considered that a greater variety of styles could be secured by calling in different musical geniuses. Accordingly, the score of "The Liberty Belles" possesses a wider variety than has ever before been noticed in a production of this character. The songs for both principals and the minor members are of the merriest.

There will be a matinee Tuesday afternoon.

"Ray's Hot Old Time," which comes to the Grand on Thursday next for two performances, will be seen in a totally new guise—Eddie Weston, William Sellery, John McMahon, Ada Henry, Nellie Nichols, the three Rackett brothers, Maude Sohlke, Clara Douglas and George Scotty, a great deal of music, mirth and laughable incidents. They have a chorus of most attractive young ladies to help them out.

The engagement opens with a matinee Thursday afternoon.

$2.64 Round Trip, Atlanta to Macon, Ga., Via Central of Georgia Railway.

Account Farmers' National Congress and Macon street fair. Tickets on sale October 6th to 10th, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive Macon forenoon October 11, final limit October 12. Correspondingly low rates from other ticket stations in Georgia.

For further information, apply to W. H. Fogg, traveling passenger agent, No. 16 Wall street, or any agent or representative of the company.

The tremendous demand for stock cars with which to move live stock from the present scanty ranges of the west to points where food can be had for the winter has created a condition in the live stock markets of the west never before known and one that is causing great loss and inconvenience to stock owners.

WANT "ADS"

The Constitution is the unexcelled medium for Want advertisements. It PAYS to let your wants be known in The Constitution.

If you have anything to sell let the people know it through The Constitution's Want columns, and you can sell it. If you wish to buy anything, let your desires be known in The Constitution's Want columns, and you can get it.

Ten cents per line each insertion. No advertisement received for less than the price of three lines. Special discount given when advertisements continue in the paper for month or longer.

Will not guarantee classification of advertisements if received after 8 p. m.

Arrest
disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE,
sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the superior court of said county—The petition of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills respectfully shows:

1. That it is a corporation under the laws of the state of Georgia.

2. That under its charter the limit of its capital stock was fixed at two hundred and fifty thousand (($250,000) dollars.

3. Petitioner prays that its charter be so amended as to permit its capital stock to be increased to a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars, reserving all the rights, powers and privileges heretofore granted said company under its original charter or any amendments thereto.

And petitioner will ever pray.

SLATON & PHILLIPS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Filed in office October 3, 1902.
A. B. HARRISON, Deputy Clerk.

I, A. B. Harrison, deputy clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the petition to amend the charter of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills this day filed.

This, October 3, 1902.

A. B. HARRISON,
Deputy Clerk Superior Court Fulton Co, Georgia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PAINT YOUR roofs with the celebrated "A. G." roof coating, fireproof; guaranteed. Agents wanted. T. C. McDonald, 447 Central avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

TAILORING.

THE newest things in tailoring, fit and style, guaranteed. Carroll Bros, 172 Peachtree, op. Aragon hotel.

BRING me your overcoat to clean, repair, reline, etc. C. O. Harwell, Tailor, 113 N. Pryor. 'Phone 1062.

ROSENFELD & SHOMO, 4 Walton st. Before placing your order for fall suit see our $27.50 leader; we guarantee them equal to any $35 suit made in this city.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

ONE second-hand cash or package carrier outfit with two stations. Describe and quote price. J. M. Fagan, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—Boarders; first-class board, reasonable, at 28 Auburn ave., opposite Y. M. C. A.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

UNFURNISHED rooms for rent corner Bartow and Luckie street. Apply 106 Luckie st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN Engraving Co., Atlanta, conduct the best equipped engraving plant in the south.

"WE'LL dye for you" at Southern Dye and Cleaning works, 38 N. Forsyth st., next to post office; skillful, courteous and prompt; both phones, 692 or 695.

BEFORE ORDERING your fall suit see our thirty-dollar leader; real beauties. Gross Tailoring Co., 140 Peachtree.

WANTED—You to see our pattern hats. Fall opening Mon., Tues., Wed., 15th, 16th, 17th. Frye's. 116 Marietta.

WANTED—Young men and ladies to learn telegraphy; positions guaranteed; day and night school; part of tuition payable after position secured. Union Telegraph College, 117 Whitehall, Atlanta.

GO to Clayton & Zahn, 73 1-2 Whitehall, to be made beautiful. Hair dressing, manicuring and chiropodist. Turkish, vapor and electric baths. Body and facial massage and bust developing.

NEW GOODS, original patterns. Prices and work guaranteed. A call will convince. White Wall Paper Co., 69 N. Pryor.

FOR SALE—The cheapest and best coals in Atlanta by J. W. Wills & Co., Simpson street and Southern railway.

WANTED—Sufferers to use Dr. Hammack's cold cure. Sure and harmless; 25c. Hammack's Pharmacy, Atlanta.

IF YOU want a position as teacher we are the people to register with; write for particulars. Interstate Teachers' Bureau, 74 N. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of city; call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

FOR SALE—Furniture.

FURNITURE BARGAINS FOR SATURDAY: Metal-lined kitchen cabinet, $10; cost $35. Large combination secretary and book case, $15; cost $45. Two oak bed room suits, $12.50 each; cost $30 each. Odd chairs, rockers, toilet sets, walnut and oak beds, matting and carpet remnants, shades and lace curtains. Big bargains Saturday. No. 52 N. Broad, No. 52.

FOR RENT--77 Orme.

This flat is on the east side of Orme street, between Baker and Simpson streets. The lot is 50 by 140 and lies level. This flat is on the second floor of the building. It has gas, hot and cold water, procelain bath, closet, sink in the kitchen. Is new, hence is in the best of repair, and I do not exaggerate when I say that there is nothing that is as nice as this in the city of Atlanta. We will rent them only to an approved ten ant with no small children. Rent $30 per month.

We publish a weekly Rent Bulletin, giving full description of everything we have for rent. Call or send for a copy. We move tenants free.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE.
The Renting Agent, 50 North Broad Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN, everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $7 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Filbert Dept. 20, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—100 young men to join our college and prepare for positions as telegraph operators either in United States signal service, at home or abroad, or for railroad and commercial work. Unprecedented demand for operators; good pay and steady positions. We can prepare you in short time and place you with the government or on any southern railroad. Oldest and largest school in the United States and the only one in the south that has any connection with railroads. Write for our illustrated catalogue, free, and learn all about us. Georgia Telegraph College, Senoia, Ga.

WANTED—Persons, male or female, to do writing for us at home. Light, pleasant work and big pay. Particulars and outfit 10c. Address Eugene Row, Senoia, Ga.

TRADERS' Investment Co., 712 Empire, wants you help borrow money from them on notes or real estate. 'Phone 1262.

WANTED—The people to know that the best place to buy coal is from J. W. Wills & Co. Phones 356.

TRAVELING salesmen, also advertisers, straight salary paid. No foolishness. Write quick. Triumph, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—At once, three first-class coatmakers (Irish, German or Swede). McKay, Tailor, Macon, Ga.

WANT two first-class candy makers for stick candy. Address P. O. box 189, Columbus, Ga.

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in short time, mailed free. Moler Colleges, St. Louis, Mo., or New Orleans, La.

WANTED—An active man with $10,000 to secure an interest in successful manufacturing business; good salary. Only principals need apply. Full and confidential investigation. "Successful," care Constitution.

WANTED—At once, four or five coatmakers. Apply to F. E. Veltre, Macon, Ga.

$12 WEEKLY, doing writing at home; either sex. Two stamps for full particulars. Gable Co., Real Estate Board bldg., Chicago.

A GOOD carriage and wagon wood worker wanted. Nack Carriage Co., Mobile, Ala. 10-4-5-6-7

WANTED—One first-class type setter. Address Leader Publishing Co., Mansfield, Ga.

WANTED—Competent watchmaker, well recommended; must have full set tools; state salary. M. F. Doering, Anniston, Ala. 10-4-5-6

WANTED—First-class carriage wood worker; new work and general repairs. H. H. Coskery, Augusta, Ga. 10-4-5-6

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer;
Assistant bookkeeper and collector;
Experienced stenographer;
Draughtsman;
Boy for grocery;
Collector for money loan office;
The Empire Business Bureau, Grant bldg.

WANTED—An elevator boy. Apply to P. H. Snook & Austin Furniture Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXPERIENCED prospector on gold and iron properties desires work. Joseph H. Bell, 6 East Tenth st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Position by young man as shipping clerk; has had 3 years' experience; will furnish reference. L. L., care Constitution.

YOUNG MAN wants position as bookkeeper or assistant in any kind of office work. S. W., care Constitution.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, and return to us. We pay $10 thousand. Send addressed envelope; particulars and copy. Address Guarantee Dept. 20, Box 1362, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES, writing at home evenings, $7 per week. Particulars free to all. Send addressed envelope. Filbert Dept. 20, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent German woman, experienced in all domestic duties; good room; wages $15. Apply 349 Peachtree st., corner Forrest ave., Atlanta.

WANTED—Girls to fold tariffs and feed cylinder presses. Apply 56 Central avenue. Piedmont Printing Co.

SEVERAL young ladies for office work;
Working housekeeper;
Stenographer who owns machine.
The Empire Business Bureau, Grant bldg.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman to carry side line dry goods direct from looms to general store trade. Good line for competent man. The Lakewood Company, Box 414, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced and capable clothing drummer with an established trade. Apply, with references, P. O. Box 567, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 46, La Crosse, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED — Female.

WANTED—A young lady, student of the Peabody conservatory, desires a position as teacher of piano or as church organist; excellent training, highest testimonials and experience. Address Box 59, Amhurst, Va.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

SAVE money by buying all kinds of household goods at The Old Curiosity Shop, 78 N. Broad.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One large pine varnished stationery case with large base with shelves. Address 13 Peachtree st

A CHOICE lot of Angora goats, of which six are half and thirteen full bloods. Austell Improvement Co., Austell, Ga.

TWO 55 horsepower boilers in good condition with breeching and 36-inch stack. One 14 by 30 Corliss engine in good condition. J. H. Crutchfield, 404 Empire, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—The kind of a stove you are looking for, a suit such as you want and all the other things it takes to fit you up for keeping house; no charge for looking at this show. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta st.

FURNITURE BARGIANS FOR SATURDAY: Metal-lined kitchen cabinet, $10; cost $35. Large combination secretary and book case, $15; cost $45. Two oak bed room suits, $12.50 each; cost $30 each. Odd chairs, rockers, toilet sets, walnut and oak beds, matting and carpet remnants, shades and lace curtains. Big bargains Saturday. No. 52 N. Broad, No. 52.

FURNITURE for doctor's office, with gynecology chair. Apply 36 Grant bldg.

FOR SALE at half price, all rolling chairs used at Charleston exposition; now $20, new $40; get circulars from Cowperthwait & Co., Charleston, S. C.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY advanced responsible salaried people without security or indorsement. Manager, 510 and 511 Lowndes bldg.

SALARIED people on easy payments, loans on indorsed paper; only better class loans solicited. I. W. Phillips & Co., 725 Empire.

MONEY supplied salaried people and on endorsements; easy payments; call and see us. J. H. Kennedy, 723 and 724 Empire bldg.

SPECIAL home funds to lend; any amount; 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call. S. W. Carson, 6 1-2 South Broad.

MONEY supplied salaried people without security. Largest business 42 principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

J. T. HOLLEMAN negotiates loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. 8 West Alabama street.

MONEY to lend on real estate, stocks or bonds. Save money by seeing Equitable Loan and Security Company, 319-21 Equitable building, before borrowing.

WEYMAN & CONNERS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

ON DIAMONDS and jewelry; half rates; strictly confidential. Schaul & May, corner Peachtree and Decatur.

FARM loans negotiated throughout the state. Attorney wanted in every county. J. T. Holleman, 8 West Alabama st.

R. C. DeSAUSSURE, room 46 Inman building, real estate loans.

WE BUY NOTES and make short time loans without delay. Oscar & Charles A. Davis, 15 Edgewood ave. 'Phone 603.

IRON BROKERS.

DEALERS in new, second-hand machinery, iron and metals. R. S. Armstrong & Bro., Foundry St. crossing, Atlanta.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS—Ask your dealer for Atlanta Stove Works' stoves and ranges, hollow-ware, stove pipe, etc. They are as good as the best.

REPAIRING.

I REPAIR all kinds of sewing machines on short notice. M. McNair, 51 West Mitchell st.

SIGN PAINTING.

WELLS
THE SIGN MAN,
2 1-2 N. BROAD.
PHONE 509.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

HANDSOME half-tones made on short notice by the Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta.

PRESS clippings. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, established in 1895, is the only press clipping bureau in the United States making a specialty of reading southern weeklies and small dailies. Our daily construction bulletins give all building and financial information in advance of all other sources. We furnish information and press clippings on every conceivable subject. Send for samples. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

MAKE money by saving it! Buy your winter's supply of coal and wood from J. W. Wills & Co., 'phones 356.

REAL ESTATE mortgages and notes negotiated on city property. S. B. Turman, 16 S. Broad street.

FOR RENT—Stores.

TWO STORES under Dixie hotel, Central avenue, $40 each.
3 stores on East Alabama street, about midway between Pryor street and Central avenue, $75 each.
Large five-story building, formerly occupied by Frank E. Block and by Eiseman Bros., suitable for manufacturing establishment or wholesale house, $500.
One store in Joseph E. Brown building, fronting on Wall street, $75.
One store near corner Wall and Central avenue, in Brown block, fronting Wall street, $100.
Also offices in Joseph E. Brown building and rooms and lofts suitable for cigar factories or light manufacturing in other buildings. Rents payable monthly. Apply to Julius L. & Joseph M. Brown, executors.

MANICURING.

MANICURING, massage, scalp treatment, shampooing, hair coloring. Room 23, Bell phone 2040, Chamberlin-Johnson bldg.

FOR FIRST-CLASS Hair Dressing, Manicuring, Shampooing, call at 23 1-2 Whitehall st., room 1.

MILLINERY.

AN ASSEMBLY OF STYLES and prices that surpasses anything yet attempted. No back styles. Camel hair hats 50c. French felt trimmed in silk and plume, $1.00. C. H. Smith, 180 Peachtree.

FURNITURE.

THE cheapest place to buy furniture, mattings, rugs on cash or easy payments. J. C. & J. G. Evins, 73 Whitehall.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, etc. C. S. Robison, 18 E Hunter. Phone 1368.

FOR SALE—Bicycles, Etc.

AUTOMOBILES, bicycles, sundries and repairs. Alexander-Elyea Co., the largest bicycle supply house in the south, 35 N. Pryor st.

White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 47-49 South Broad Street.

LARGEST stock vehicles in the south; surreys, phaetons, buggies, runabouts, stanhopes, spring delivery wagons, drays and push carts, harness, lap robes and horse goods; prices low down.

GOPHER OIL.

USE as a liniment or ointment for everything. Active, strong, but harmless specific for burns. 25c and 50c at druggists. M. F. Game.

MACHINERY.

B. A. WARLICK & CO., steam, hot water and hot air heating, metal cornices, skylights, ventilators, oil engines and pumps, 79 and 81 Edgewood avenue.

SECOND-HAND woodworking machinery and iron machine tools. Richards Machine Co. 25 Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

200 TYPEWRITERS at bargain prices; send for lists; we are largest dealers and best repairers south. Hardin Co., 78-80 Peachtree st., agents the visible writing Williams typewriter.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

WE HAVE about twenty buggies, surries, runabouts and phaetons that will be sold cheap; we are not waiting for profits. Thrower Bros., 57 S. Broad st.

WE HAVE a fine lot of harness, plush robes, oils, polishes, etc., at great bargains. Thrower Bros., 57 S. Broad st.

SPLENDID family horse, harness and victoria. Reasonable price. Address P. O. Box 534.

ATLANTA DENTAL

THE LANIER SOUTHER
COLLEGE Macon, Ga., 1
best equipped and most p
ness college south. Phone
Ga., for a catalogue.

NEW YORK DENTAL PA
ner Alabama and Whiteh
lanta, Ga., is the best pla
have fine gold crown and
done; teeth extracted withou
est pain. Phone 1738.

DR. LANIER'S ATLANTA
PARLORS lead in fine wo
prices; specimen gold crown
teeth $3 to $10 per set. Phone
Peachtree and Marietta sts.

WATCHES.

WATCHES, rings, chains and
that are reliable and will sta
repairing watches, clocks an
the very best at the lowes
prices. Old gold taken in
"Boley," 59 Peachtree street.

STOVES—RANGES REPA

HAVE your stoves, ranges and
put in good order before the w
in by F. M. Brotherton, 40 Sou
All work guaranteed.

FOR SAL

On account of a cha
in business I wish
sell a first-class
trally located gro
store. The busine
well established,
has the confidence
trade of the best pe
in Atlanta. The
is now doing a
satisfactory bus
Address "M. L.,
Constitution.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHNSON'S
THE HOME REMEDY CO.

Dropsy Cured in
days. 10 day
ment free.
G. E. COLLUM DROPSY MEDICINE
313-315 Lowndes Building,

OUR

Mr. Watts has just
from New York and we a
opening up his purchases.
this fall is much finer an
elaborate than any previou
and we want you to come
look around.

Julius R. Watts &
JEWELERS
28 Whitehall Str

SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and
Passenger Trains of th
Roads, Union Depot, Atla

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

Arrive From—		Depart
Jonesboro	6 15 am	*Jonesbo
*Savannah	7 25 am	*Savanna
*Jonesboro ..	8 15 am	*Macon
*Macon	11 20 am	Jonesbo
Jonesboro	2 15 pm	*Macon
Jonesboro	5 40 pm	Jonesbo
Savannah	4 15 pm	Jonesbo
Macon	8 00 pm	*Savann
Following Trains Sunday Only.		Followi
Jonesboro	8 55 am	Hapevi
Hapeville ..	10.45 am	Jonesbo

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC

Arrive From—		Depa
Nashville	7 30 am	Nashv
Marietta	8 32 am	Mariet
Memphis	11 45 am	Memph
Marietta	2 40 pm	Mariet
Nashville	7 30 pm	Nashv

ATLANTA AND WEST POIN

Arrive From—		Depar
Montgomery..	11 40 am	Montgo
Selma	7 30 pm	Montgo
Selma	11 40 pm	Selma
LaGrange	8 20 am	Lagran

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Arrive From		D
*Norfolk.	7 50 am	*Clinton
*Washington	3 55 pm	*Washin
*Clinton	7 50 pm	*Norfolk

GEORGIA RAILRO

Arrive From		D
*Augusta.	5 00 am	*August
Conyers..	6 45 am	Lithoni
Covington.	7 45 am	*August
*Augusta.	1 00 pm	Conyers
Lithonia..	3 25 pm	Covingt
*Augusta.	8 00 pm	*Augus

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE &

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta
Leave Atlanta for Knoxville.. 7
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville.. .. 7

*Daily. All other trains daily except

Southern Railw

TRAINS LEAVE ATLAN

5.30 A. M.—NO. 13, DAILY. Solid vestibule train. Through Pullman sleep
for Cincinnati.
5.30 A. M.—No. 16. DAIL
Brunswick. Makes all stops.
5.30 A. M.—No. 28. DAILY.
6.10 A. M.—NO. 35. DAILY.
sleeping cars to Birmingham and Ka
arrive Carrollton 8:35 a. m. Bir
11:45 a. m., Memphis 8:05 p. m.,
City 9:45 a. m.
7.50 A. M.—NO. 12. DAILY.
Charlotte, Danville and Richmo
7.55 A. M.—NO. 7. DAILY.
tanooga. Arrive Chattanooga
12.00 Noon—NO. 38. DAILY.
and Southwestern Limited. Dr
sleeping, library, observation
cars through without change;
serve all meals en route. Arri
ton 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43
12.05 Noon—NO. 8. DAILY.
con 2:25 p. m.
1.00 P. M.—NO. 40, DAILY. Atlanta and New York Express. Day coaches, sleeper between Atlanta and Washington and Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m., Norfolk 8:30 a. m., Washington 9:45 a. m.
4.10 P. M.—NO. 30. DAILY. Local to Valley. Makes all stops.
4.10 P. M.—NO. 10, DAILY. Local to
con. Pullman observation chair car.
4.15 P. M.—NO. 37. DAILY. Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Memphis. Arrives Carrollton 6:30 p. m., Birmingham 9:50 p. m., Memphis 7:15 a. m.
4.40 P. M.—NO. 22, DAILY. Local to Columbus. Arrives Columbus 8:40 p. m.
4.30 P. M.—NO. 18. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Bell." Makes all stops. Arrives Toccoa 9 p. m.
5.00 P. M.—NO. 15, DAILY. Through sleeping car to Cincinnati. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville. Arrives Chattanooga 9:50 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m., Louisv 5:35 a. m.
6.15 P. M.—NO. 25. DAI Makes all
stops. Arrives Anniston 10:1 m.
10.45 P. M.—NO. 14, DAI The Florida
Limited. Solid vestibuled through to
Jacksonville. Local sleeping to Brunswick. Arrives Jacksonville
12.00 Night—NO. 36. DA U. S. Fa
Mail. Solid vestibuled tra Sleeping
through to New York and R ond. Thr
coaches to Washington. cars
all meals en route. Arri Washing
p. m.; New York 6:23 a. oston 3
Ticket Offices: Kimball and
Depot. 'Phones: City Offi
pot, 178 Main.

N ADVANCED UREAU REPORT

ent Caused the Shorts To cramble for Cover.

7 TO 8 POINTS UP

at 58.3 Was a Surprise to de—Rumored Secretary's Had Been Declared Il- egal Caused Sharp Break.

rk, October 3.—The cotton market ady with prices 2 to 4 points higher e general buying and then worked litional point or two on demand street bulls and the more nervous s. Later, however, the whole list to the close of yesterday, level speculation dropped off tlement of scattering trades, with s to the probable showing of the overnment report at sixes and sevens. verpool cables were not much of a fac- er way, but the weather chart again heavy rains over the western section elt and harmful precipitation in several of the central belt. The week-end al statements were about as expetced, le little impression upon local traders. fore 12 o'clock there was a sharp 8.75 for January under a movement ate, based on fear of a condition over n came the announcement of 58.3. the shorts scrambled for cover and the lers sought to regain former supre- For the balance of the session a bat- between leading longs and shorts was t with the net results showing the ling much the better position. All he afternoon the market displayed a o work upward, January selling re- 8.90, or within 2 points of the p notch for the season thus far. houses became vigorous buyers of and remote deliveries and the ome foreign interests sent buying e fall deliveries. The market at was steady and net 7 to 8 points Total sales were estimated at 500,- les. Export clearances were again though somewhat less than the total ceipts. Private spot market news re- increased strength on a more arbitrary of holders.

Review of New Orleans Market.

ew Orleans, October 3.—In the cotton mar- today there seemed to be a general dis- ition on the part of buyers up to 11 o'clock hold off and await developments resulting the receipt of the bureau's monthly crop tion report, and when the report did come weather was so inclement that trading y much retarded. Sales 2,400 bales, 600 to arrive. Quotations un-

ture market opened 3 to 4 points d fluctuated up to 11 o'clock over a 3 to 6 points in either direction, t the opening range, when the bu- t came. The report was a surprise. ading bulls, as soon as the figures announced, made frantic efforts to skyward. They jumped December anuary 6 points and March 4 points, level they quickly receded, leaving at noon but 1 to 3 points above igures. Later on the market took ard turn, the board at the close gains of 7 to 8 points compared ay's closing.

Dry Goods Market.

October 3.—There has been an in the demand today, but of not ce. The tone continues firm r cotton goods of all descrip- are in better request and firm. nged here, but foreign markets

was the range of cotton futures yesterday:

Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
8 62	8 68	8 58	8 68	8 67-68
8 69	8 73	8 65	8 73	8 72-73
8 75	8 84	8 72	8 81	8 81-82
8 82	8 90	8 75	8 87	8 86-87
8 60	8 67	8 60	8 66	8 66-67
8 60	8 67	8 56	8 65	8 66-67
8 66	8 67	8 66	8 66	8 66 97
8 61	8 62	8 56	8 66	8 66-67

teady.

the receipts, exports and stock tes ports yesterday:

PTS	EXPORTS		STOCKS.	
1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
26657	29062	28258	427457	313059
52837	44478	77311	423504	279944
45045	87443	41058	413551	230914
3343	87867	1927	358601	307212
31853	21526	11635	367067	319785
28277	34442	15017	371619	328701
218512	304318	175776		

were the closing bids for cotton Orleans:

8 40	April	8 57
8 44	May	8 59
8 48	June	......
8 51	July	......
8 52	August	......
8 56	September	......

steady.

Liverpool Market.

ober 3—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, prices easier; middling uplands 10,000 bales; American 9,400; export 500; receipts 1,000; all quiet.

	Open'g.	Closing	
r....	4 67	4 64	Value
r-November	4 62	4 60	Sellers
ber-December	4 60	4 58	Buyers
ber-January	4 58	4 57	Buyers
ry-February	4 57	4 57	Sellers
ry-March	4 57	4 56	Buyers
April	4 58	4 56	Sellers
ay	......	4 57	Buyers
ne	......	4 57	Buyers

es closed easy.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

e 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., 75th time, October 3, 1902.

weather.	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
clear	78	82	.00
oga, clear	76	58	.00
, clear	79	63	.00
e, clear	75	60	.00
, clear	77	55	.00
	81	63	.00
	82	62	.00
	84	61	.00
lear	76	56	.00
r.	79	56	.00
	81	56	.00
clear	83	..	.00
lear	78	58	.00
lear	86	57	.00

falls—Minden, La., 2.30; Robe- Shreveport, La., 2.82; Browns- , 1.60; Muskogee, Ind. T., 1.54; rinkley, Ark., 1.84; Forrest City, Ark., 2.20; rt Smith, Ark., 1.96; Little Rock, Ark., 72; Malvern, Ark., 1.80; Newport, Ark., 02; Pinebluff, Ark., 2.32; Prescott, Ark., 50; Paris, Tex., 2.50; Brenham, Tex., 10.02; nero, Tex., 2.40; Greenville, Tex., 3.10; Tex., 3; Houston, Tex., 2.10; Long- earne, Tex., 1.74; Palestine, Tex., 1.96; San Tex., 1.50; Waco, Tex., 2.54; Wax- Tex., 3.40.

Central Station	Number of stations reporting	District Averages. Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
tlanta	14	80	60	.00
ugusta	11	82	62	.00
harleston	5	82	64	.00
alveston	27	78	62	1.76
ittle Rock	12	74	58	1.64
emphis	15	78	60	.38
obile	9	84	60	.00
ontgomery	10	80	58	.00
ew Orleans	13	86	62	.56
klahoma	8	60	54	.82
avannah	12	84	64	.00
icksburg	13	84	60	.02
ilmington	10	80	58	.00

Remarks—Th[illegible] weather has been fair in the astern belt [illegible] ghtly higher temperature. oderate and [illegible] ve rains have fallen in por- avy to exce[illegible] Tennessee and Indian Ter- of Louis[illegible] eavy, general rains occurred and ver[illegible] and Arkansas. Brenham, hout Te[illegible] extraordinary rainfall of reports [illegible] er points in the two last nches, [illegible] had amounts ranging from 1.50 to over 3 inches. The temperature continues low for the season in the western districts.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

THE SPOT COTTON MARKETS IN DETAIL

MARKET.	Tone.	Middling.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Sales.	Stock.	EXPORTS TO— Gt. B't'n.	Coastwise.	Continent.	France.
Atlanta	Quiet	8 7-16	522	....	....	6,821	....	....	....	....
Pensacola		....	550	550	....	....	....	....	....	....
Galveston	Firm	8 1-2	14,398	14,398	300	101,627	18,554	....	683	....
Norfolk	Steady	8 9-16	3,563	3,563	462	7,814	....	3,058	....	....
Baltimore	Nominal	8 3-4	135	3,159	....	2,495	5,031	....	350	....
Boston	Quiet	8 7-8	22	7,522	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wilmington	Quiet	8 3-8	3,018	3,018	....	23,446	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia	Steady	9 3-16	250	250	....	3,225	....	....	....	....
Savannah	Firm	8 1-4	8,313	8,313	449	73,571	....	287	....	....
New Orleans	Quiet	8 1-2	8,265	9,920	2,000	98,155	....	1,479	6,575	....
Mobile	Quiet	8 3-16	704	704	200	11,206	....	....	....	....
Memphis	Steady	8 7-16	3,266	5,110	2,500	37,065	....	....	....	....
Augusta	Quiet	8 7-16	2,399	2,524	2,028	28,331	....	....	....	....
Charleston	Steady	8 1-4	2,401	2,401	400	19,804	....	....	....	....
Cincinnati	Quiet	8 1-2	10	10	....	8,055	....	....	....	....
Louisville	Firm	8 5-8	103	103	....	25	....	....	....	....
St. Louis	Steady	8 1-2	62	1,855	25	7,892	....	....	....	....
Houston	Easy	8 7-16	14,438	14,438	....	41,884	....	....	....	....
New York	Quiet	8.94	40	3,298	2,110	29,817	....	....	2,449	250

Total receipts today, 43,097; exports to Great Britain today, 23,585; France, 250; continent, 10,607; stock, 371,619.
Consolidated net receipts for week, 306,418; Great Britain, 108,469; France, 44,740; continent, 151,109.
Total net receipts since Sept. 1, 1,028,746; Great Britain, 262,752; France, 84,773; continent, 362,723.

OFFICIAL RANGE AND SALES OF STOCKS

Railway Stocks.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Cls. Bids. Today.	Yes'day.
Atchison	34,700	91½	89⅛	90⅛	90½
do. preferred	3,300	102⅛	100¾	100⅞	101¼
Baltimore and Ohio	12,300	108⅞	105½	107⅛	108
do. preferred	....	......	......	93	93
Canadian Pacific	3,900	138⅞	136½	137½	138
Canada Southern	....	......	......	86	87
Chesapeake and Ohio	9,500	53	50	51⅝	52¼
Chicago and Alton	1,200	38¼	37	37⅛	37⅞
do. preferred	400	74⅞	74	74	74
Chicago, Ind. and Louis	....	......	......	75	75
do. preferred	....	......	......	90	92
Chicago and Eastern Ills	....	......	......	214	214
Chicago and Great Western	2,500	31⅝	30	30⅞	31
do. A preferred	....	......	......	87	87
do. B preferred	100	47	47	46⅝	47
Chicago and Northwestern	....	......	......	233	233½
Chicago, R. I. and Pacific	400	202½	201	201	200
Chicago Term. and Tran	1,900	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22
do. preferred	300	40½	38⅞	39½	40
C., C., C. and St. Louis	100	103⅞	103⅞	102½	103½
Colorado Southern	700	32⅞	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞
do. 1st preferred	....	......	......	72½	73
do. 2d preferred	300	49½	48½	48⅞	49½
Delaware and Hudson	1,600	177	173½	178	175
Del., Lack. and Western	....	......	......	266	268
Denver and Rio Grande	600	45⅞	45⅛	46	45
do. preferred	600	93	92¼	92	92½
Erie	32,900	40⅞	38⅞	39¼	39⅞
do. 1st preferred	4,600	69½	67⅛	68¾	68⅞
do. 2d preferred	700	55⅞	54½	54	54½
Great Northern preferred	....	......	......	193	194
Hocking Valley	1,600	96⅞	95	94	96
do. preferred	....	......	......	91	91
Illinois Central	3,900	153½	150	151½	153¾
Iowa Central	300	48⅞	46½	46	46
do. preferred	400	82½	82	81½	82
Lake Erie and Western	....	......	......	60	61
do. preferred	....	......	......	120	120
Louisville and Nashville	7,600	140¼	138½	139¼	139⅞
Manhattan L	23,600	138½	136⅛	137½	137
Metropolitan Street Ry	1,500	142	139⅝	140	141¼
Mexican Central	600	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼
National Ry. of Mexico	400	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
Minneapolis and St. Louis	....	......	......	111½	111½
Missouri Pacific	34,600	116⅞	112½	115⅞	115⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Tex	1,300	30⅝	30	30¼	30½
do. preferred	500	62⅝	62	62½	62½
New Jersey Central	....	......	......	179	178
New York Central	2,000	158¼	155¼	155⅛	157⅞
Norfolk and Western	17,600	76	73⅛	75⅛	75⅛
do. preferred	....	......	......	91	91
Ontario and Western	28,100	36⅛	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞
Pennsylvania	34,500	165¼	162⅞	164	164
Reading	98,700	73½	69⅝	71⅞	71⅞
do. 1st preferred	6,700	88½	88	87⅞	87½
do. 2d preferred	9,300	80	78	78¼	77⅞
St. L. and San Francisco	200	79	78½	78½	78½
do. 1st preferred	....	......	......	82	83
do. 2d preferred	900	74⅞	74	74	74½
St. Louis Southwestern	500	34¼	34	33⅞	34
do. preferred	400	72¼	70	70½	71⅛
St. Paul	73,300	196½	190⅞	193⅞	192
do. preferred	100	199	199	195	195
Southern Pacific	23,000	75⅞	73⅞	74⅞	75⅛
Southern Railway	35,200	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	39⅛
do. preferred	200	96½	96½	96¼	96½
Texas and Pacific	2,300	48¼	46	47⅞	47⅞

Railway Stocks.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Cls. Bids. Today.	Yes'day.
Toledo, St. L. and Western	300	29⅞	29	29	29⅛
do. preferred	600	43	41½	41½	43¼
Union Pacific	48,500	106⅞	106⅜	105½	106
do. preferred	500	91	90½	90	91
Wabash	1,000	35½	33⅞	34½	34⅞
do. preferred	1,300	51	49	49⅞	50⅞
Wheeling and Lake Erie	400	28½	26⅞	27½	28½
do. 2d preferred	....	......	......	38½	39
Wisconsin Central	2,000	28½	28	28	28⅛
do. preferred	800	53⅞	53	53⅞	53¼
Express Companies.					
Adams	....	......	......	210	210
American	....	......	......	245	250
United States	....	......	......	140	145
Wells Fargo	100	240	240	230	230
Miscellaneous.					
Amalgamated Copper	4,900	65⅞	65	65⅝	65¼
Amer. Car and Foundry	12,200	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37
do. preferred	600	93¼	92½	93	92⅞
American Linseed Oil	100	23	23	22½	23
do. preferred	900	46½	46	50	50
Amer. Smelting and Refng	900	46½	46	46	46⅞
do. preferred	800	96	95⅞	95¼	95⅛
Anaconda Mining Co	....	......	......	103	103
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	3,800	65⅞	64	64½	64½
Colorado Fuel and Iron	48,400	86½	83	86	82⅞
Consolidated Gas	900	220	218⅞	219½	219½
Continental Tobacco pfd	100	123	123	122½	123
General Electric	1,100	187⅞	184	184	188½
Hocking Coal	800	24	22½	23½	24
International Paper	300	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
do. preferred	100	73¼	73¼	72	72
International Power	500	67⅞	66½	66	66
Laclede Gas	....	......	......	84	94
National Biscuit	100	46½	46½	46½	46⅞
National Lead	2,900	29⅞	28	28⅞	29
North American	100	127½	127½	125	126
Pacific Coast	400	78	77	77	77
People's Gas	900	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞	104½
Pressed Steel Car	32,200	63½	59½	61⅞	59⅞
do. preferred	2,200	95½	94	94	93½
Pullman Palace Car	....	......	......	230	230
Republic Steel	4,600	22⅞	21¼	21½	21½
do. preferred	1,000	79½	79	79	79
Sugar	2,000	126⅛	125¼	125½	125⅞
Tennessee Coal and Iron	3,400	68⅞	66⅞	67⅞	67⅞
Union Bag and Paper Co	....	......	......	14½	14⅞
do. preferred	100	76½	76½	76½	76
United States Leather	2,000	14⅞	14	14	14¼
do. preferred	2,900	90	89	90	89½
United States Rubber	400	19	18	18	18⅞
do. preferred	200	57½	57½	57	57
United States Steel	13,400	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	40½
do. preferred	11,500	90⅞	89¼	89⅞	90½
Western Union	300	93½	91⅞	93¼	93⅞
American Locomotive	1,700	31⅞	31	31	31
do. preferred	200	94½	94½	94½	94½
Kansas City Southern	500	35⅞	35	35	35¼
do. preferred	200	56⅞	56½	56	56
Va.-Car. Chem. Co	....	69	67¼	67	67½
do. preferred	....	......	......	128	128¼
Seaboard Air Line	....	......	......	30½	30¼
do. preferred	....	......	......	49⅞	49½
do. 4s bonds	....	......	......	85½	85⅞

Total sales for the day, 872,300 shares.

CLOSING BOND QUOTATIONS.

U. S. refunding 2s registered	109½	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	96	Northern Pacific 4s	103⅞
do. coupon	109½	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul gen 4s	116	do. 3s	74
U. S. 3s registered	107¼	Chicago and northwestern consol 7s	135	Norfolk and Western consols 4s	101
do. coupon	108	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 4s	109	Reading general 4s	98
U. S. new 4s registered	136⅞	C., C., C. and St. Louis general 4s	101½	St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol 5s	114½
do. coupon	136⅞	Chicago Terminal 4s	90	St. Louis and San Francisco 4s	100
U. S. old 4s registered	110⅞	Colorado and Southern 4s	93½	St. Louis Southwestern 1sts	99
do. coupon	110⅞	Denver and Rio Grande 4s	101	do. 2ds	88
U. S. 5s registered	105⅞	Erie prior lien 4s	99⅞	San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s	88
do. coupon	105¼	do. general 4s	86⅞	Southern Pacific 4s	93⅞
Atchison general 4s	101⅞	Fort Worth and Denver City 1sts	114	Southern Railway 5s	118⅞
do. adjustment	96	Hocking Valley 4½s	108	Texas and Pacific 1sts	120⅞
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	101⅞	Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	101	Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	80½
do. 3½s	94	Mexican Central 4s	82	Union Pacific 4s	104⅞
do. convertible 4s	111	do. 1st incomes	29¼	do. convertible 4s	109
Canada Southern 2ds	107½	Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	104	Wabash 1sts	119
Central of Georgia 5s	109	Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	100	do. 2ds	110
do. 1st incomes	79	do. 2ds	83¼	do. debenture Bs	83½
do 2d incomes	39⅛	New York Central 1sts	101⅞	West Shore 4s	113⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	106	do. general 3½s	107	Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	93
Chicago and Alton 3½s	93	New Jersey Central general 5s	135½	Wisconsin Central 4s	92
				Consolidated Tobacco 4s	68

MONTHLY BUREAU REPORT MAKES THE CONDITION 58.3

Washington, October 3.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on September 25 to have been 58.3 as compared with 64 on August 26, 61.4 on September 25, 1901, 67 on October 1, 1900, and a ten-year average of 68.9. The following table shows by states the averages of conditions September 25, the corresponding averages one month ago, the corresponding averages for eight previous years, and the mean of the corresponding averages for the last ten years.

States.	Sept. 3.	1902.	1901	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897	1896.	1895.	1894.	10 Yr avge
Virginia	80	73	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
North Carolina	80	68	63	64	66	76	78	64	68	81	70
South Carolina	74	68	67	57	62	79	74	67	64	79	68
Georgia	68	62	73	67	64	75	70	67	72	79	72
Florida	75	68	65	63	79	65	76	66	84	72	72
Alabama	54	52	65	62	70	76	73	61	70	84	71
Mississippi	68	63	66	56	69	72	74	60	67	80	69
Louisiana	70	64	72	66	68	67	72	61	64	89	70
Texas	53	47	51	78	56	73	64	57	58	88	67
Arkansas	75	68	51	65	53	84	67	53	72	79	67
Tennessee	82	76	60	64	66	93	65	69	70	79	70
Wisconsin	73	73	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Oklahoma	76	61	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Territory	68	65	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	64	58.3	61.4	67	62.4	75.4	70	60.7	65.1	82.7	69.8

While the decline during September ranges all the way from 2 points in Alabama to 12 points in North Carolina and 15 in Oklahoma, only one state—Missouri—fails to report some deterioration.

The low estimate of the condition in Texas is fully sustained by a large amount of collateral and independent information in the possession of the department, for which it is indebted to officials of railroads and oil mills and to other persons whose occupations give them special facilities for making a trustworthy estimate of the situation.

Total Receipts at U. S. Ports.

New York, October 3.—Following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1:

Galveston	357,474
New Orleans	189,353
Mobile	20,479
Savannah	225,445
Charleston	65,486
Wilmington	89,706
Norfolk	48,206
Baltimore	1,342
New York	1,484
Boston	107
Newport News	3,460
Philadelphia	1,489
Brunswick	7,428
Pensacola	8,895
Port Townsend	4,592
San Francisco	3 600
Portland	200
Total	1,028,746

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, October 3.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts for the week	306,418
Same time last year	218,512
Increase	87,906
Total receipts since Sept. 1	1,028,746
Same time last year	581,236
Increase	447,510
Exports for the week	304,318
Same time last year	175,776
Increase	128,542
Total exports since Sept. 1	710,248
Same time last year	408,632
Increase	301,616
Stock at U. S. ports	371,619
Same time last year	358,601
Increase	13,018
Stock at interior towns	236,446
Same time last year	246 704
Decrease	10,258
Stock at Liverpool	258,000
Same time last year	220,000
Increase	38,000
American afloat for Great Britain	154,000
Same time last year	63,000
Increase	91 000

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, October 3.—Sea Island cotton: Weekly receipts 1,858; sales 1,377; exports 1,220; stock 4,719.

Charleston, October 3.—Sea Island cotton: Weekly receipts 363; sales 270; exports 100; stock 500.

Liverpool Weekly Cotton Statistics.

Liverpool, October 3.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics: Total sales of all kinds 52,000 bales; total sales American 42,000; English spinners' takings 51,000; total exports 8,000; imports of all kinds 46,000; import American 42,000; stock of all kinds 258,000; stock American 211,000; quantity afloat of all kinds 169,000; quantity afloat American 154,000; total sales on speculation 800; total sales to exporters 2,700.

Weekly Cotton Crop Statement.

New Orleans, October 3.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued before the close of business today, shows an increase in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures of 96,000, an increase over the same days year before last of 19,000 and over the same time in 1899 of 25,000.

For the three days of October the totals show a decrease under last year of 8,000, a decrease under the same period year before last of 62,000 and under the same time in 1899 of 21,000.

For the 33 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the 33 days of last year 550,000, ahead of the same days year before last of 322,150 and ahead of 1899 by 124,011.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 423,490, against 327,097 for the seven days ending October 3 last year, 404,080 year before last and 398,080 the same time in 1899, and for the three days of October it has been 176,922, against 184,600 last year, 239,265 year before last and 198,019 the same time in 1899.

The movement since September 1 shows receipts at all United States ports of 1,030,791, against 556,047 last year, 777,957 year before last and 894,267 the same time in 1899; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 31,435, against 33,309 last year, 41,481 year before last and 85,280 the same time in 1899; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 181,016, against 124,570 last year, 167,641 year before last and 192,007 the same time in 1899; southern mill takings 197,500, against 177,000 last year, 131,513 year before last and 145,177 the same time in 1899.

These make the total movement for the 33 days from September 1 to date 1,440,742, against 890,926 last year, 1,118,592 year before last and 1,316,731 the same time in 1899.

Foreign exports for the week have been 308,227, against 171,626 last year, making the total thus far for the season 714,909, against 399,607 last year, an increase of 315,302.

Northern mill takings and Canada during the past seven days show a decrease of 626, as compared with the corresponding period last year, and their total takings since September 1 have increased 28,700. The total takings of American mills north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 325,861, against 276,089 last year. These include 125,553 by northern spinners, against 96,853.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior centers have increased during the week 26,519 bales, against an increase during the corresponding period last season of 70,873, and are now 44,538 larger than at this date in 1901.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop, and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 1,655,816, against 1,250,613 for the same period last year.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, October 3.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and the year before.

It shows an increase for the week just closed of 171,454 bales, against an increase of 177,473 last year and an increase of 259,997 the year before.

The total visible is 1,938,121, against 1,766,667 last week, 1,649,729 last year and 1,658,246 the year before last.

Of this the total of American cotton is 1,496,121, against 1,310,667 last week, 1,184,729 last yea[illegible]nd 1,246,246 the year before last, and of [illegible] other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, Indi[illegible]tc., 442,000, against 456,000 last week, 4[illegible]000 last year and 412,000 year before last.

The total [illegible]rld's visible supply of cotton shows an i[illegible]ease compared with last week of 171,454 [illegible]les, an increase compared with last year of 288,392 and an increase compared with year before last of 279,875.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, as above, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,030,000, against 752,000 last year and 728,000 year before last; in Egypt 37,000, against 56,000 last year and 42,000 year before last; in India 245,000, against 250,000 last year and 209,000 year before last, and in the United States 626,000, against 592,000 last year and 679,000 year before last.

New York Quotes in Hundredths.

New York, October 3.—Spot cotton steady; middling uplands 8.94; middling gulf 9.14.

The New York cotton exchange, beginning today and hereafter, will report spot quotation in hundredths.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 3.—A nervous and unsettled market with quick fluctuations till after the bureau report was read, when a rapid advance of 10 points ensued. The report is quite as bad as the trade has been expecting, and they will not be sellers until they find whether the outside public believe it or not. In the trade it is generally accepted that the September weather has been favorable, but they were looking for this bad report and refrained from selling short. Each merchant can decide for himself whether the conditions in his state bear out the condition reported by the government. Had the bureau last year been within shooting distance of the actual crop, the report today would have been received with more relief. Outside of the report the heavy rains in Texas should interfere with the movement.

Cotton Seed Oil and Meal.

New York, October 3.—Cotton seed oil was fairly active on future deliveries, but dull and more or less nominal on spot. Prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 28@29c; prime summer yellow 38@39c; off summer yellow 38c; prime white 44c; prime winter yellow 44c. Prime meal $27@28.

Memphis, October 3.—Cotton seed oil: Car lots, per gallon, prime crude 29c; off crude nomnal; prime summer yellow 32c; off summer yellow nominal; choice cooking summer yellow, less than car lots, nominal. Cotton seed meal: Prime $21.25@21.50; off nominal.

New Orleans, October 3.—Cotton seed oil: Prime refined in barrels 36c; off refined in barrels 35c; prime crude, loose, 29@29½c.

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Much Higher Prices For Cotton Predicted.

New York, October 3.—(Special.)—The United States government reports the condition of the cotton crop, issued today, shows an average condition throughout the cotton producing area of 58.3, as against 61.4 last year, when the actual production was about ten million bales; 67 in 1900, when the production was 10,250,000; 62.4 in 1899, when the crop was 9,500,000, and 60.7 in 1896, when the crop was 8,700,000. The condition in Texas is 47, as against 51 last year, 78 in 1900, 56 in 1899 and 57 in 1896.

The condition of the whole belt, therefore, is 2.4 per cent below the previous low record, while the condition in Texas is 4 per cent below the previous low record. There is no escape from the conclusion that these figures point to an exceedingly small crop, in my opinion not over 9,500,000, and there is further no escape from the conclusion that such a supply is entirely inadequate for the demands at present prices, and that cotton must go very much higher. I therefore repeat the advice I have previously offered to southern holders and producers of cotton, and again urge them not to be influenced by passing speculative flurries into an acceptance of any lower prices for their cotton than the situation justifies. I feel entirely confident that cotton will this year sell at 10 cents a pound. Interested parties on the New York cotton exchange, which is an American institution, composed of American members and dealing in American product, have misconceived and may continue to misconceive their own best interest and that of the trade they represent by attempting to discredit the agricultural department and to depress the price of cotton, but this time the facts are against them, and within reasonable limitations those who have sold cotton which they do not possess, and those who have it to buy for consumption, must pay the price which producers, in view of the extraordinary situation, are entitled to demand.

THEODORE H. PRICE.

TRADING IN CORN WAS AGAIN LARGE

Small Receipts and Unfavorable Weather Were Bullish Features.

CLOSED EVEN CENT HIGHER

Some Strength Shown in Wheat, but Trading Was Rather Dull, Closing Lower—Corn and Provisions Closed Strong and Higher.

Chicago, October 3.—Corn was again the most absorbing feature on the board of trade today, and with generally unfavorable weather prices for that cereal were strong and higher. December closed an even cent over last night's close. December wheat closed ⅝c higher, oats 1¼c higher. Provisions were strong and closed from 7½@10c to 30c higher.

Wheat—Some strength was shown in wheat, but trading was rather dull and inclined to be spasmodic. Strong cables, together with higher prices in corn, were the principal strengthening influences. A good export and shipping demand also tended to maintain better values. The principal trading was in December, which opened ⅛@¼c lower to ⅜@½c higher at 69⅞@70c. After selling to 70¼@70⅜c, longs began to dispose of considerable holdings and the market sagged accordingly, going back to 69⅝c. Late in the session buying by commission houses with limited offerings brought about a rally to 70¼@70⅜c. The close was ⅝c higher at 70⅛@70¼c. Clearances equaled 392,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 1,210,944 bushels, against 1,314,442 a year ago. Receipts 120 cars, 4 contract; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 789, a total for the three points of 909 cars, against 1,204 last week and 1,033 a year ago.

The volume of trading in corn was again large and a firm undertone was manifested, although some weakness developed during the day. Early in the session there was considerable realizing by longs, but offerings were well taken. There was also some short selling by local traders, but in spite of this combined pressure prices were well maintained. Small receipts with unfavorable weather were bull features. December opened ¼@⅜c higher at 48⅞@49⅛c, and on commission house selling, together with short selling, a reaction to 48⅝c followed. Later the early sellers turned buyers, and the close was strong and at the high point of the day at 49½c, a gain of 1c over yesterday's close. Receipts 89 cars, 21 contract.

Oats were inclined to dullness, but prices were strong in sympathy with corn. Small receipts with poor grading, combined with improvement in the cash situation, were bullish factors. Selling by a prominent long, together with fairly active commission house buying, were the features. December opened unchanged to ⅛c higher at 31½@31⅝c, selling between 31½@32⅞c, closing 1¼c higher at 32⅞c. Receipts 112 cars.

There was a moderate trade in provisions, but the market was strong with higher prices in grains and small receipts of hogs were the bull factors. January pork closed 30c higher at $15.75, lard was 7½@10c higher with ribs 10c higher, closing at $8.85@8.27½, respectively.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat 115 cars; corn 150 cars; oats 155 cars; hogs 9,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
October	68⅞	69⅛	68⅞	69
December	70	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
May	71	71	70⅞	70⅞
CORN—				
October	59½	60	59½	60
December	49⅛	49½	48⅝	49⅛
May	43	43⅞	42⅞	43⅝
OATS—				
Oct., new	31¼	32½	31⅛	32½
Dec., new	31⅝	32⅞	31½	32¾
May	32⅞	34	32½	33⅞
MESS PORK—				
October	......	......	......	16.90
January	15.55	15.75	15.55	15.75
May	14.45	14.55	14.45	14.55
LARD—				
October	10.07½	10.10	10.05	10.10
January	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.85
May	8.17½	8.22½	8.17½	8.22½
SHORT RIBS—				
October	11.40	11.47½	11.40	11.47½
January	8.25	8.27½	8.20	8.27½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	23,200	20,100
Wheat, bushels	150,000	24,500
Corn, bushels	134,700	429,700
Oats, bushels	279,700	107,100
Rye, bushels	7,200	18,900
Barley, bushels	72,800	17,000

R. M. Seale & Co.'s General Market Letter.

Atlanta, October 3.—Cotton—The bureau failed to furnish the shock that was expected, but other influences were set in motion that kept the cotton market in a more or less unsettled condition. Liverpool displayed an easier tone at declines of from 2 to 3 points in deliveries and 2 points in spots, with sales of 10,000 bales. The opening in our market was slightly better, after which there was more or less selling until the bureau's announcement making the September condition 58.3, a deterioration in the crop of 5.3 during September and the lowest figures on record of this period of the season. Traders seemed to have been quite prepared for such an announcement, and the market hesitated for a moment, but the knowledge that soaking rains had again fallen in nearly the entire section of the belt gave speculative buyers fresh courage, which lasted throughout the day. Notwithstanding the absence of a brisk spot demand and the prospects of tighter money resulting from the reported action of the comptroller of the United States treasury refusing to approve Secretary Shaw's plans to relieve bank reserves, closing quotations showed an advance of 7 to 8 points over yesterday. With the bureau removed from the situation, traders will probably pay more attention to receipts during the next thirty days and frost scares are likely to take a part in the regulation of prices to a greater or less extent.

Stocks—It was altogether reasonable that for the time being the attention of the financial community should have today been attracted to Washington where the meeting of the president and the parties representing the labor dispute is being held. In the day's monetary situation there were fairly large transfers of currency in New Orleans and Chicago, showing the banks had lost about $2,000,000 in their dealings for the past week. The stock market opened with a very uncertain tone and with light dealings. Tendencies were lower in the afternoon. St. Paul, which had been comparatively steady in the early dealings, developed aggressive strength, advancing over 3 per cent. As is customary, the strength of St. Paul was communicated to the general list. Missouri Pacific and Atchison rose sharply as did Wabash and Union Pacific. There were dealings in the coalers, which were firm. The market reacted sharply in the last hour, in consequence of rumors from Washington that Secretary Shaw and the comptroller were at outs regarding the secretary's rulings that the banks need not hold cash as reserves against the deposits of government funds. The market closed feverish but at sharp rallies from extreme reactions, which took place on receipt of the rumors from Washington.

Wheat—The market was very steady, meeting some selling by scalpers, while there was thought to be selling by Armour and Patten through Patten. While commission houses bought, there was a good milling and shipping demand, and the strength in corn was a bullish help. The undertone to the market today was quite strong, and it is possible that a firm market may be expected for the next few days.

Corn—There was heavy buying at the start by commision houses on bad weather and talk of further damage. Considerable long corn came out, but offerings were well absorbed and prices moved up to a new level, closing very strong with shorts anxious buyers. As long as the situation does not improve higher prices can be expected.

Oats were very strong and active, advancing quickly with Patten a heavy buyer, while commission houses had their hands full of orders to buy. Shorts were compelled to cover. Light receipts and good cash demand are the bullish features.

Provisions—All kinds were in demand with operations, closing strong at top prices. Commission houses were large buyers, and it looks as though we might see higher prices.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 3.—The disposition was to support the market on the resumption of business today because of quite satisfactory cables, press dispatches of great loss by heavy rain in Texas and the possibility of very bullish figures for the bureau at noon, despite Alabama reports claiming decided improvement during September and more or less similar advices from some other sections. Bears pointed to the weekly figures from Liverpool, which showed a loss in stocks of 12,000 and indicated 79,000 increase in the movement afloat. Large shipments booked ahead will undoubtedly swell the afloat stock from now on, but even with these conditions it is unreasonable to look for antagonistic operations across the ocean. Conservative people are confident of a short crop and a higher market, and the volume of cotton moving the past few days encourages this belief. The main question, however, is the date of frost. Pending the receipt of bureau figures the market ruled quiet. After the first hour numerous reports came in of big rains and damage in Arkansas and Texas. The bureau figures of 58.3 gave the market a fresh lift when announced and shorts hastened to cover since no such low condition has been shown for years. Port receipts 45,000; last year 28,000.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, October 3.—Liverpool furnished a lower market at the opening this morning and declined still further at the close, the tone being easy. Spots lost 2 points. Sales 10,000 bales. Our market was not willing to take the Liverpool weakness seriously and opened at an advance of 3 to 4 points. There was considerable liquidation at the figures and prices slumped off to last night's close. The trading was light in the forenoon, as all attention was turned to the bureau report. When it was given out—58.3, against 64 last month and 61.4 last year—the wildest excitement prevailed for a few moments. A deluge of buying orders flooded the market, but found few takers and the afternoon session was without feature. A rise of some 10 points took place after the report came out. The bears seemed to have taken to the woods and the bulls are resting quietly, sparring for an opening to put prices up, which is, it seems, not fast forthcoming, and unless some serious changes take place soon we do not expect any wide fluctuations. Ports today estimated at 45,000, against 28,277 last year. Amount in sight 423,409, against 327,907 last year. Galveston expects tomorrow 12,000 to 14,000, against 14,418 last year; Houston 10,000 to 11,000, against 12,411; New Orleans 6,000 to 7,000, against 8,644.

H. & B. Beer's Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, October 3.—Early Liverpool advices were better than expected, consequently our market opened 3 to 6 points higher, but subsequently a decline of 3 to 6 points was established on the later easiness in Liverpool and the desire to realize before the bureau. About this time the bureau report was issued making the average condition 58.3 per cent, against 61.4 last year, and as it was generally thought it would not be less than 60, the disappointment caused an advance of 10 to 11 points from the bottom. Realizing occasioned a slight recession near the close, yet the net gain was 7 to 8 points on the day. The amount brought into sight during the week was 423,000, against 327,000 last year, and the total marketed to date is 1,441,000, against 891,000 last year. The visible supply of American increased 185,000 during the week, against an increase of 173,000 last year, and the total to date is 1,496,000, against 1,185,000 last year. The bureau makes the general average condition during September 58.3 per cent, against 61.4 last year, a decrease of 3.1 points, or about 5 per cent less. On a condition of 61.4 last year and practically the same acreage the bureau on December 3 last made an estimate of 9,600,000, and the outturn was about 10,600,000, or 1,000,000 over its estimate; therefore, if on a condition of 61.4 last year the bureau's estimate was 9,600,000 on a condition of 58.3, it ought to be 5 per cent less, indicating an estimate of 9,120,000. However, as we know the yield last year was 10,600,000 on a condition of 61, consequently on 58.3 it would point to a crop of 5 per cent less, or 10,070,000, according to the bureau, being about 1,000,000 over the indicated estimate of 9,120,000. In other words, making due allowance for exaggeration, the bureau on the face of the returns points to a crop of only 10,070,000. These figures are discredited by large operators, yet the rank and file believe they are approximately correct. It will now depend on what construction Europe will place on the report. Nevertheless with the frost period fast approaching, and the continuation of heavy damaging rains in Texas, coupled to the worst bureau ever issued, we continue to think well of buying on all breaks, and taking profits on strong periods.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, October 3.—Wheat, spot No. 2 red western winter dull at 5s 10d; No. 1 northern spring firm at 6s 7d; No. 1 California 6s 5d; futures quiet; December 5s 10⅝d; March 5s 10½d.

Corn, spot quiet; American mixed 5s 9d; futures steady; October 5s 5½d; January 4s 4½d; March 4s ⅞d.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, October 3.—The grain markets have been strong again today. Unexpectedly higher cables were an occasion for a strong opening in wheat, but on the advance there was considerable realizing, causing the market to ease off. Late in the session, however, heavy buying by commission houses caused another bulge and December wheat advanced to 70¼c, closing near the top price. May was also strong, but the trade was confined largely to December. The strength of corn exerted considerable influence over wheat. The weather was favorable for the movement in the northwest, but there was too much rain elsewhere. Corn today was active and strong with a large commission house trade largely on the buying side. After opening higher the local crowd and some brokers commenced to sell, causing a slump, but the market maintained an undertone of strength notwithstanding, and buying was sufficiently large to prevent anything like a break. This discouraged shorts, and they started to buy back their early sales, causing a sharp advance. The market closed strong.

The weather was bad in the corn belt.

The feature in oats was buying by Patten and a good general demand from commission houses, causing a sharp advance. The close was very strong at top prices. Strength of corn, small receipts and poor quality were the principal influences.

Provisions were strong all day, but little disposition to sell aside from a few outside longs taking profits. Strength of grains, light receipts of hogs and higher prices at the yards were responsible for advances. The market closed strong and with big gains for the day.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, October 3.—Flour, old wheat, Diamond patent $4.75; second patent $4.20, straight, $3.80@4; extra fancy, $3.40; fancy $3.30. First patent spring wheat, $4.75. Corn, choice white, 84c; No. 2 white 83c; No. 2 mixed 80c. Oats, white clipped 50c; No. 2 white 48c; No. 2 mixed 46c; No. 3 mixed 42c; Bran $1.00. Brown shorts $1.15; white shorts $1.40. Rye 95c bushel. Barley 95c bushel. Victor food $1.40 per 100 lbs; Quaker food $1.25. Choice large bale hay $1.05; No. 1 small 95c; No. 2 small 90c. Plain corn meal 80c; bolted 75c. Cotton seed meal $1.25 per 100 lbs. Hudnut's grits $2.00.

New York, October 3.—Flour firm and active with top grades held higher. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 74 1-2. With the exception of one or two unimportant reactions, wheat was active and firm all day. Large outside buying developed, northwest receipts were smaller, Argentine news more bullish and the corn strength a factor; closed firm at 3-8c net advance; May 75 1-8; December 74 1-2. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 70. On predictions of further rains in the central states, coupled with higher cables and a bullish sentiment, corn advanced sharply today on a large trade and closed very firm at 1-2@1 1-8c net advance; January 50; May 48 1-2; October 67; November 63 1-2; December 55 1-8. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 33 1-2; options active and stronger, west on small receipts, unfavorable weather and the corn advance; October 36 1-2; December 37 1-2.

St. Louis, October 3.—Flour steady to firm. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash and elevator 67 3-4; track 68@68 1-2; December 67 3-4; May 69 3-8; No. 2 hard 67 1-2@71. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 57; track 30@60 1-2; December and May 40. Oats higher; December 29 1-2; May 30 1-2; No. 2 white 35.

Chicago, October 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour active and steady. No 2 spring wheat 73@73 1-2; No. 3, 69@71; No. 2 red 68 3-4@69 1-4. No. 2 corn 61@61 1-2; No. 2 yellow 62 1-2. No. 2 oats 28; No. 3 white 30@35 1-2. No. 2 rye 48.

Cincinnati, October 3.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 71 1-2@72. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 61@61 3-4. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 31.

Provisions.

Atlanta, October 3.—Clear ribs sides boxed, 11.11¾; half ribs 11.12; bellies 11.13; ice cured bellies, 12 1-2. Sugar-cured hams 15; California hams, 11@12. Lard 12; compound 8 1-2.

New York, October 3.—Lard firm; western steam 10.65; October closed 10.60, nominal; refined firm; continent 10.90. Pork firm.

St. Louis, October 3.—Pork higher; jobbing, old $17.10; new $17.50. Lard higher at 10.10. Dry salt meats stronger; boxed, extra shorts and clear ribs 11.50; short clears 12.00. Bacon strong; boxed, extra shorts and clear ribs 12.50; short clear 12.87 1-2.

Chicago, October 3.—Mess pork 16.90@17. Short ribs sides, loose 11.20@11.40; dry salted shoulders, boxed 9.25@9.50; short clear sides, boxed 11.50@11.67 1-2.

Cincinnati, October 3.—Lard quiet at 9.87 1-2. Bulk meats firm at 10.87 1-2. Bacon strong at 12.25.

Groceries.

Atlanta, October 2.—Coffee, per 100 pounds, Arbuckles, $10.80; Lion, $10.30, Cordova, $10.05; Blue Ribbon, $10; green coffee, choice, 10c; fair, 8c; prime 6c. Sugar, standard granulated, 5. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle, 30@45c; mixed, choice, 20@28c; south Georgia cane, 36c. Salt, dairy sacks, $1.30@1.40; barrel, bulk, $2.50; ice cream, $1.25; common, 55@60c. Cheese, fancy, full cream, 14 1-2@15 1-2c. Matches, 65s, 45 2-4@55c; 200s, $1.50@1.75. Soda, Arm and Hammer, $3.75. Crackers, soda, 6 1-4c; cream, 7 1-4; ginger snaps, 6 1-4c. Candy, common stick, 6c; fancy, 7@10c. Oysters, F. W., $1.85; L. W., $1.25. Fancy head rice, 7c; head rice, 6c.

Fruits and Confections.

Atlanta, October 3.—Apples: Fancy Ben Davis $3.00@3.25; other fancy varieties $3.25 to $3.50. Cooking apples no sales. Peaches: Missouri small crates, 50 to 60; 6-box crates, $1.25 to $1.50. California fruits—Tokay grapes, $2.00 per crate; pears, $3.00; peaches $1.10 to $1.25; plums $1.25 to $1.50. Melons $80 to $100 per car. Bananas, per bunch, culls $1.00 to $1.25; straights, $1.50 to $1.75. Nuts, walnuts, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; almonds, 12c; pecans, 11c. Mixed nuts, 12 1-2c; peanuts, Virginia, 5 to 6 1-2; Georgia, 3 to 3 1-2. Pineapples $2.50@3.00 crate. Dates 5 1-2; figs 10@11c. Citron, 15c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, October 3.—Eggs, fresh stock 18@19 per dozen. Butter, choice, 15@16; fancy 20@22 1-2. Live poultry, hens 30 to 32; fries, large, 22 to 25; medium, 16@18; small 12@14. Ducks, puddle, 20c. Onions, $1.00 per bushel. Cabbage 75 to $1.00 per 100-pounds.

The Metal Market.

New York, October 3.—Tin again declined today on the local market following the easier tone of London, where spot closed £1 lower at £114 and futures at £113. There was a sale of 5 tons of spot here at 25.10, and the market closed at 24.95@25.10.

Copper was dull and easier with standard at 10.65@11; electrolytic 11.42½@11.52½; casting 11.35@11.50; lake 11.55@11.70. London was unchanged at £52 7s 6d for spot and £52 10s for futures.

Lead in London advanced 1s 3d, closing at £10 16s 3d, but was unchanged and quiet at 4⅛ in the New York market.

Spelter also advanced 2s 6d in London, where it closed at £19 5s, while the local market was unchanged at 5½.

The English iron market was again a shade lower, Glasgow closing at 57s 10d and Middlesboro at 53s 3d. Iron locally was quiet and unchanged. Warrants continue nominal. No. 1 foundry, northern, is quoted at $22@23; No. 2 foundry, northern, No. 1 foundry, southern soft, $22@23.

Continued on Twelfth Page.

LONG SHOT BEATEN RIGHT AT THE POST

By a Rush Bristol Wins the Harlem Steeplechase.

HENRY GIBBS GET PLACE

But for Bristol's Burst of Speed the Long Shot Would Have Won. The Winner Was Only a Neck to the Good at Gravesend.

Chicago, October 3.—Bristol, Henry Gibbs and Crest furnished a sensational finish in the steeplechase, which was by far the most spectacular jumping race seen on the local tracks this year. The three, which finished in the order named, were under a hard drive all through the stretch, after turning on the main track, and Bristol, coming with a rush, on to the extreme inside, got up just in time to win from the long shot, Henry Gibbs, by a neck. Weather threatening; track heavy.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs: Balm of Gilead, 112 (Coburn), 1 to 2, won; Howendoblower, 109 (Donnelly), 7 to 1, second; Rose of May, 109 (S. Bonner), 20 to 1, third. Time 1:25 1-5. Sol, Herse and Toutitiah also ran.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs: Leash, 102 (Helgeson), 6 to 1, won; Whiten, 102 (Richardson), 13 to 1, second; Arvensis, 105 (Robbins), 4 to 1, third. Time 1:12 3-5. Animula, Amorous, The Counsellor, John Powers and Tucker Cox also ran.

THIRD RACE—Steeplechase, short course; Bristol, 141 (T. Murphy), 9 to 2, won; Henry Gibbs, 132 (Zeno), 30 to 1, second; Crest, 145 (McAuliffe), 7 to 2, third. Time 3:40. Old Fox, Tatar, Captain Conover, Harve B, David S and Fearful also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Five furlongs: Mr. Dingle, 110 (Prior), 13 to 1, won; Style, 105 (Donnelly), 11 to 2, second; Musical Slipper, 107 (Wilkerson), 10 to 1 third. Time 1:10. Small Talk, Judge Himes, Albemarle, Bay Wonder and Brookston also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Mile: Hoodwink, 107 (Helgeson), 11 to 20, won; Chickadee, 107 (W. Hicks), 8 to 1, second; Filiform, 110 (Donnelly), 5 to 2, third. Time 1:55 3-5. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and 70 yards: Charley Moore 108 (Seaton), 5 to 1, won; Star Cotton, 95 (Kelly), 7 to 1, second; Evelyn Byrd, 97 (McIntyre), 3 to 1, third. Time 2:02 2-5. Domadge, False Lead and Whitcomb also ran.

AT GRAVESEND

FOUR OF THE FAVORITES UNDER WIRE IN FRONT

New York, October 3.—The continued fine weather of the past few days drew a big crowd to Gravesend today. The track was in good condition and some good racing was seen. The finishes were close. Four favorites won.

FIRST RACE—Selling, about six furlongs: Ponca, 109 (Shaw), 8 to 1, won; Phaon, 112 (Smith), 15 to 1, second; Wyefield, 109 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Gallant Smith, Illicia, Pearl Diver, Sweet Marjorie, Star and Garter, Witfull, Bellgardo, Coruscale, Fair Lass, Ink, Meddling Mary, Catherine Chinn and Raglas ran.

SECOND RACE—The Hitchcock steeplechase, handicap, about two and one-half miles: Fulminate, 155 (Ray), 9 to 10, won; Scotch Bush, 146 (Carsen), 11 to 10, second; Zanzibar, 162 (Helder), 11 to 10, third. Time, 5:03 2-5. Adjidaum, Perion and Sam Devere fell. Scotch Bush and Zinziber coupled.

THIRD RACE—Handicap, mile and a furlong: Advance Guard, 124 (Odom), 3 to 5, won; Daly, 89 (Creamer), 8 to 1, second; St. Finnan, 95 (Redfern), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:54. Satire ran.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, about six furlongs: Interval, 111 (Redfern), 3 to 1, won; Forward, 110 (O'Connor), 5 to 1, second; Squid, 90 (Creamer), 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:11 1-5. Incubator, Toscan, Erora ran.

FIFTH RACE—Mile and sixteenth: Judith Campbell, 102 (Cochran), 3 to 5, won; Homestead, 116 (Shaw), 5 to 2, second; Joe Cobb, 100 (Redfern), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Circus and Franklyn C ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, about six furlongs: Clorita, 109 (Odom), 2 to 1, won; King Pepper, 113 (Redfern), 5 to 2, second; Lieschen, 95 S(hea), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:10 4-5. Stuyve, Morokanta, Belvino, True Blue, John Barleycorn, Glennellie, Ascension, Operator, Lady Radner, Carroll D, Oclawaha, Bedlam ran.

AT ST. LOUIS

THREE OF THE FAVORITES REWARDED THEIR BACKERS

St. Louis, October 3.—Tom Collins, Jack Young and Schwalbe were the winning favorites at the fair grounds today. A rain that began to fall early in the morning continued throughout the day and made the track a sea of mud.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Tom Collins, 110 (T. Walsh), 7 to 5, won; Dave Somers, 104 (L. Jackson), 6 to 1, second; Santa Ventura, 102 (Fauntleroy), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:19.

SECOND RACE—Seven furlongs: Jack Young, 103 (D. Gilmore), 6 to 5, won; Mamselle, 100 (L. Jackson), 2 to 1, second; Pourquoi Pas, 100 (Houbre), 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:33 1-2.

THIRD RACE—One mile and a sixteenth: W. B. Gates, 108 (Louden), 4 to 1, won; Uleil, 111 (Adams), 2 to 5, second; Ravensbury, 105 (W. Waldo), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:54 3-4.

FOURTH RACE—One mile: Schwalbe, 107 (Beauchamp), 3 to 5, won; Foundling, 107 (W. Waldo), 6 to 1, second; Silk Cord, 103 (Adams), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:47 1-2.

FIFTH RACE—One mile and a quarter, selling: Erne, 93 (W. Waldo), 7 to 1, won; Brutal, 104 (Beauchamp), 4 to 1, second; Hucena, 94 (A. W. Booker), 17 to 20, third. Time, 2:16.

SIXTH RACE—One mile and a sixteenth, selling: Wallabout, 104 (J. O'Connor), 13 to 1, won; Charles D, 104 (Beauchamp), 10 to 1, second; Dandy Jim, 104 (L. Jackson), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:55.

No Races at Oakley.

Cincinnati, October 3.—Rain spoiled what promised to be the greatest programme ever offered on the grand circuit at Oakley today. The card went over until tomorrow.

For Golf Championship.

Brookline, Mass., October 3.—Miss Genevieve Hecker, of the Apawamis Golf Club, and Miss Louisa A. Wells, of the Brookline County Club, will meet tomorrow forenoon in the final round for the women's golf championship. These two players won their matches today. Good judges pick Miss Hecker to win tomorrow.

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FOOTBALL SITUATION IN SOUTHERN COLLEGES

"Billy" Reynolds Summarizes the Work of the Leading Teams from North Carolina to Texas.

By William A. Reynolds.

Athens, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—So much has been written in the Atlanta papers about Georgia, that it is difficult to get it straight, the reports have varied so much. Nevertheless, I assure the Georgia rooters that they will have a team worthy of their support.

Contrary to the reports, we are not heavy. In fact, we will be but little heavier than we were last year, when we weighed 140 pounds. Georgia will not average over 152 pounds, others to the contrary. The additional weight will be at end and in the back field, where it is most needed with us. Speed will be our salvation, and I have rarely seen so many fast men out for a team. What they will do in a game is hard to tell.

I lined up the men for eight downs on Thursday, and Dickinson got in one of his star runs. The work was very ragged, and would not win. No signals were used, and many of the men in line had never played a game. Today begins real work, and we expect to extend the men to a finish, as we are late in getting down to work, on account of the number of candidates to weed out, and the absence of football suits. Training rules went into effect a week ago. They are not strict at first, as late hours, dances and soda are permitted during the first week.

The team will be shifted very much, and the men will be placed about in these positions until a proper combination is found: Center, Worsley, Nix and Strickland; guards, Nix, Beaver, Worsham, Richie and Liddell; tackles, Smith, Beaver and Willingham; ends, Twitty, Baxter, Bower, Anderson, Allen and Turner; quarters, Ridley, Monohan, Harmon, Dearing, Crouston and Middleton; backs, Ridley, Dickinson, Ketron, Twitty, Turner, Allen, Jones, McIntyre and Hanson.

There are a great number of men who will also be tried, but it is needless to call the roll of the team. In short, it will be light, fast, quick and up to the usual standard of Georgia grit.

It is too early to say much, and, although some predictions have been made about us, to be candid, I do not know at present, and I do not think any one can predict, a thing about the Georgia team of 1902, as no work in scrimmages has been done, and all the old men are to be tried in new positions with one or two exceptions. There is more spirit here than ever before, and, if the student body continues its support, we should have a very fine team. Our first game is October 11, at Columbia, S. C., with South Carolina college, and I am somewhat worried by the shortness of time in preparation.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

The weeding out process has commenced and Coach Heisman is rapidly getting the men into shape. Most of the time heretofore has been spent in preliminary training, but the earliness of the season and the greenness of the men have demanded more real football and less conditioning exercise. Stress has been laid on tackling and handling the ball. The college is anxious about the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical game October 4. Forsyth, DeCosta and Sadler are showing up well. The material is unusually light this year. We hope to make a good showing, notwithstanding.

Note.—Last year Clemson was reported as having a light and green team, but it soon rounded into shape. If DeCosta is the same man that played on Clemson last year she has a big, fast man who is capable of doing the major work in attack. In the Georgia game last year he played a magnificent game. The Agricultural and Mechanical team is never dangerous early in the season, and unless radical changes have taken place at Raleigh since I left Carolina, I do not think Clemson need worry. North Carolina usually wins from the Agricultural and Mechanical by a big score early in the season, even during her worst years. In 1899 she won from the Agricultural and Mechanical by a score of 40 to 0 in October, but in November they played a tie game. Agricultural and Mechanical is always composed of country boys who never see a game before they come to college. Clemson should win.

W. A. R.

TEXAS.

By Homer Curtiss, Assistant Coach.

Since I last wrote you we have lined the teams up and had a stiff game. The scrub gives promise of being very strong. The 'varsity only scored 5 points the first practice, and the same number the second day. The new material is all green, but seems to be willing to work. The team lined up as follows:

Glasscock (178), center; Marshall (190), left guard; Barbin (264), right guard; Hargrave (180), left tackle; Prendegast (190), right tackle; Hatchett (160), left end; Hubbard (155), right end; Duncan (155), captain and quarter; Preston (160), left half; Watson (155), right half; Jackson (160), full back. Of this line-up Marshall, Glasscock, Prendegast, Duncan, and Watson are old men and can be relied upon for great work. The new men are willing workers and are making good progress. The team averages 177 stripped weight, but this will be increased in a short time.

Our first game is with the University of Oklahoma and we expect to find out how our team stands on Thursday.

Note—Texas is fortunate in having such fine material, and but for the shortness of the time before the Sewanee game should have an easy time with the mountain boys. With two old men in the center she should be strong from tackle to tackle, as she has Marshall to help out the new man at left tackle from his own position at guard. This he can easily do, as he has an old, reliable man at center. Prendegast can fully look after the right of the line with the support of an old man at right half in the person of Watson.

Should she use the tackle back play with her heavy line and fast backs, her scoring power would be increas... Texas has risen rapidly in the southern athletic world, and it is to be regretted that she is so far away from the old colleges. Should college athletics receive its proper support, there is no reason why Texas could not take an eastern trip each year. Texas is the most liberal of all our southern colleges in her guarantees and receives the proper encouragement and support of the state.

I wish to congratulate her good move in trying to eliminate professional athletes and deficient students. Let all the other colleges do the same.

Georgia has done so the last two years, and although she has not had her full share of victories, yet the ones she gains are greater prizes. It is too early to say much about the Texas-Sewanee game until the teams have been tried out in the preliminary game. We will have more to say later about this game.

W. A. R.

SEWANEE.

By a Member of the Team.

Our examination period has interfered very much with our work, as late hours are not conducive to good football. The examination period is now ended and we expect good, hard work. The Texas game is looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety and we expect the most desperate game of the season. If Texas wins, she must work for it, as Sewanee never concedes a victory to her opponents.

Our best development so far has been in the line. It promises to be very strong and the coach has devoted much time to this work. The backs are running in a very ragged form. Bannerman, Stuart and Bastrom have shown up better than the other candidates in the back field. Osborne, the old Carolina end, has been playing well at quarter. Atkinson has shown some good form and may develop into a first-class half. Blount, a 190-pound man, has just arrived on the mountain and will make a fine player, as he is quite fast for so big a man. He desires to play in the back field but will probably be used to strengthen the lightness of the line. Davis, who was protested last year on account of the one-year rule, has come back to us and has added much strength to the defense by his fine work on the end.

Nashville has been in practice at Monteagle and was down for a practice game Wednesday and Thursday. This is a great help to both teams. Sewanee is the faster, but Nashville has more weight. Mooney school will be here for our first game, October 4.

Note—Sewanee seems to be making rapid advances and has started into hard football before any other of our teams. I am glad to learn that her line is growing stronger, as it is there that I have looked for Sewanee's weakness. The tackle positions, the vital places in the line are well filled by Captain Phillips and Kirby Smith. The latter comes of a long line of remarkable football players. His older brothers, Rennie and Sel, did good work for Sewanee half a dozen years ago. In 1895 they filled the tackle positions, and, although light for the place, played wonderfully strong games. The younger brother seems to be equally as good, and there are few men his weight who can put up the same game in the line. He is quick, heady and all pluck.

In 1900 he played Bennett, of Carolina, almost to a standstill, and Bennett was by long odds the best tackle in the south in 1898 and 1899.

Bostrom is an Atlanta boy and has a reputation for speed. Sewanee has always had fast backs and much of her past success must be attributed to the work of such men as Soaper, Rust, Galleher, Seibels, Davis and Simpkins.

Sewanee should show better team work than Texas, as she has most of her old guard back again, and should she be able to hold the Texas line off her back field, Sewanee will have an even chance of winning.

I have heard nothing from her kickers, but I never knew a season when Sewanee failed in this branch of the game. Jayne developed a great line of kickers in Smith, Seibels, Simpkins and Davis and kicking punts and drops is a form of amusement on the Sewanee field. This fine kicking was all that defeated Texas in 1898, and it may turn the same trick again.

Her coach, Boynton, is a Cornell man, and comes south with a fine reputation. With three Cornell coaches in the south we may see the famous five formation introduced. This will cause trouble for the small teams that are not acquainted with its workings. Cornell has used it against Pennsylvania a number of years, and the wing shift which Warner learned from the Vanderbilt-Virginia game in 1895 will probably be seen again.

I expect to see Auburn use it to a limited extent, because Auburn seems to insist on a uniform style of play, and when Watkins was there he could not change it, but learned Auburn's style and has used it to a great extent at Vanderbilt.

W. A. R.

VANDERBILT.

An Old Player's Criticism.

Vanderbilt has started off with a rush, and if she can hold herself up to the pace she has set she will be unbeatable. My reasons for this are that seven of her last year's team are again in uniform and two old Vanderbilt stars have returned, Morgan and Massey. The latter was a fine man when he played before. She will also have weight, as she will present a 170-pound team at the start of the season.

Of the new men Love, of Mooney school, is putting up a crackerjack game at end. The other good new men are Hamilton, of Mooney school; Harris, Smith and Lowry.

The team lined up on Saturday, September 20, but the showing was very poor for the start of the season, with so many old men in the line. This must be attributed to lack of knowledge of the signals. Mississippi will be our next opponent, and it is expected that Vanderbilt will run up a large score.

Watkins, the coach, is making an effort to have the team run eight plays a minute, and it looks as though he would succeed.

Edgerton, the last year's captain, will be Vanderbilt's mainstay behind the line, although she has such fine men as Davis, Tigert and Kyle to assist him. It looks like the '97 season over again. The line-up at first will be as follows:

Center, Perry; r. g., Morgan; l. g., Lowry; l. t., Lawler; r. t., Massey; ends, Love, Bryan; quarter, Kyle; full, Tigert; halves, Davis and Edgerton.

Note—This aggregation of football material looks dangerous for Vanderbilt's opponents. I do not believe I will have to retract my first prediction that Vanderbilt will have the best team in the south next to Texas and possibly Nashville. She has much more weight than the rest of the teams. Her back field is the finest in the south, and upon a back field a team must depend for touchdowns. In my opinion her defense is her only weakness, if it might be called such.

Proper college spirit and an absence of the lethargy of a veteran team is all that is needed for Vanderbilt to sweep the board. I cannot add much to the criticism sent me by my correspondent.

W. A. R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Louis Graves, Quarter, 1900-1901

Of Carolina's 1901 team only five regular players are back this fall. Faust, the captain of the team, will probably hold his same position at left tackle; Jones, a guard of last year, will play either a tackle or a guard position; Cox, right end, is still at the same place prepared to repeat his good work of last year. Berkeley, the fast little half back from Atlanta who skirted Virginia's ends so successfully, is again at left half; Graves is again a candidate at quarter. These five are the only regular players of last season's team who have returned. There are some playing this year who were substitutes in 1901. These are Jacocks, Carr, W. Newton and Fisher.

Olcott, Yale's famous center and guard, is the coach for Carolina and he will certainly get out of the men all that there is in them.

The schedule has not been completed yet, but it seems to be certain that Carolina will have games with Clemson and Virginia. The Virginia game will be at Richmond Thanksgiving day.

The hopes here for a good team are high. The material, though light, shows a snap, speed and grit that gives encouragement to the whole student body.

NOTE—In my opinion the prospects at Carolina are not as good as they were last year. The loss of Council, Brem and Smathers in the line is a very serious one. All were exceptionally high class men. Council was one of the best tackles in the south last year, and Smathers, at end, was the whole Carolina team for a few minutes in the Virginia game. His early injury was a great blow to Carolina at Norfolk.

Olcott will probably use the Yale tackle back play and if Carolina can furnish a heavy full back to assist Faust, she will have a fine scoring combination. I think Newton, who is an old Agricultural and Mechanical college player, will about fill the bill. As I knew him he was a very fine back with great strength.

I fear Carolina's baseball episode last spring has injured her chances in making a schedule.

Berkeley is a wonder for his weight. Faust, at tackle, should be about the best in the south this year, as he is so very fast for a 190-pound man. Jacock, who played much as substitute last year, is a good, fast man to run with Berkeley. Fisher is quite light for end, but in the few games that he played last year his work was of the first class.

The one hope, in my opinion, for Carolina rests in the kicking ability of Graves. Last fall he dropped two goals against Auburn, and they were as fine as I have ever seen. In that game I was astonished by his work, as he punted equally as well as he drop kicked, and unless he has gone back very much he is good for 45 and 50 yards whenever called on for a punt. His lightness is his only drawback.

W. A. R.

The foregoing survey of southern intercollegiate football is by The Constitution's special correspondent, "Billy" Reynolds, who is perhaps the best informed man on matters athletic in the south.

Mr. Reynolds has been a prominent factor in college football and baseball for eight years. He has coached Sewanee, the University of North Carolina for four years and is now directing the work of the University of Georgia eleven for the second time.

Mr. Reynolds is an honor graduate of Princeton in the class of 1897, and was substitute quarter to the famous "Phil" King in 1893 and 1894. In the following fall terms of his college course he did not try for the Tiger eleven, but coached other teams.

A. & M. ON SOUTHERN TRIP.

The Strong Tarheel Eleven from Raleigh Will Play Clemson College This Afternoon.

Raleigh, N. C., October 3.—(Special.)—This afternoon the football team of the State Agricultural and Mechanical college here left on its southern tour. The eleven plays Clemson college tomorrow and Monday plays Greenville. Tuesday the team may meet Asheville.

The eleven is heavier than usual. Welch, who is a particularly strong halfback, joined the team today.

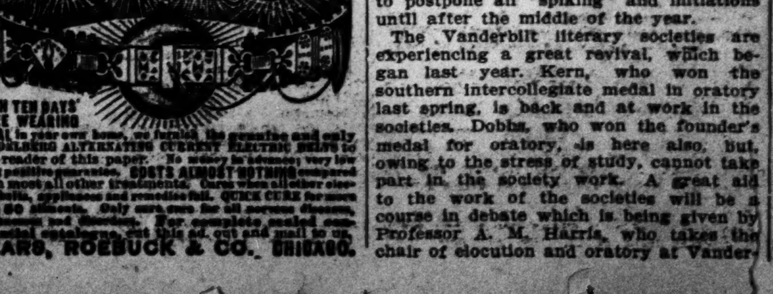
FREEMAN WON THE SHOOT.

Weekly Medal Contest of the Gate City Gun Club at Piedmont Park Yesterday.

The Gate City Gun Club held its weekly medal shoot at Piedmont park yesterday afternoon. The entries were handicapped so as to put all on an even basis, and the contest was unusually successful.

Following is the result of the day's sport, all shooting at 50 targets:

H. D. Freeman, 18 yards	44
W. O. Conway, 18 yards	43
J. E. Avery, 18 yards	41
W. J. Timms, 16 yards	42
Albert Beavers, 16 yards	38
S. C. Little, 16 yards	37
N. A. Lanford, 14 yards	40
J. W. Boone, 14 yards	40



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BOBBY WALTHOUR WANTED ON CHARGE OF CONTEMPT

Bobby Walthour will have to face a serious charge in the city recorder's court. He is in contempt of court, and unless he can show good reason for not appearing before Judge Broyles yesterday afternoon a heavy fine will be imposed upon him.

It will be remembered that on September 26 he was arrested by Officer Coker near Grant park for riding on the sidewalk in his automobile. He was given a copy of charges by the officer and told to appear in the recorder's court on the following day. On account of having to go to Savannah to fill a racing engagement his case was postponed by Judge Broyles till yesterday afternoon.

When the case was called there was a look of eager expectancy on the faces of a large number of his friends and worshipers who had gathered in the court room to witness the sight of their hero appearing before the court to answer charges against him.

They could not realize that their own Bobby was to be brought up before a judge just as a common criminal and lawbreaker. When the clerk called out "Robert Walthour" every eye turned toward the waiting room, seemingly expecting him to come from the cells. The bailiff went to the door and called for Walthour, as he does for all the prisoners.

The court waited, but no Bobby appeared. Again his name was called, but still the great middle distance champion failed to ride in.

When it was evident that Bobby was not in the court room and that his attorney had not appeared for him, Judge Broyles ordered a case of contempt of court made against him and that he be arrested and made to appear.

The fine in the case of contempt of court may be very heavy or it may be very light, but it takes a most excellent excuse for not having answered at the time set to prevent the court imposing a heavy fine. Even a man being the great wheel champion of the world does not take him out of the jurisdiction of the Atlanta recorder's court. Bobby will have to appear now and answer two charges.

Captain Thompson, of the evening watch, instructed his men to arrest Walthour on sight.

"NEWARK WONDER" NELSON STOOD NO SHOW TO WIN

Savannah, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Bobby Walthour gave further proof that he is a wonder tonight on the Coliseum track. He was challenged by Joe Nelson, the boy wonder of Newark, N. J., who held many world's records, but the boy proved no match for the wonderful Walthour.

It was a 5-mile race, in three heats, best two in three. Only two were necessary, because Walthour won them consecutively, Nelson having little show against the Atlanta rider.

Walthour was cheered to the echo by the crowd of more than 2,000 spectators who saw the race. The men started from opposite sides of the track, Walthour being paced by Gus Lawson, his old pace maker, and Nelson by Bennett.

When 3 miles were passed Walthour, who had been slowly gaining, passed Nelson, and twice after this he passed him. Nelson once lost his pace, and Walthour finished 3 laps ahead, in 6:57 3-5, or only 12.5 seconds slower than the record for any track.

In the next heat Walthour won by 2 laps, in the record time of 6:54 4-5, making the last mile in 1:18. This performance was greeted with tremendous applause. Walthour ended the night's events by taking the concluding heat of his postponed race with Gus Lawson.

VANDERBILT'S GREAT TEAM

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FINE PREP. SCHOOL MATERIAL

The Eight Veteran Players on the Squad Make the Commodores Dangerous.

Nashville, Tenn., October 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—The hard practice gone through by the football team during the first two weeks of the season was vindicated on Saturday by a score of 45 to 0, in the first game of the season, with Cumberland university. The work of the team in this game, as well as in practice on the field, shows clearly that the squad is in much better condition than at the beginning of last season, and the signs point to another championship team for Vanderbilt.

Out of last season's team there are six men back again playing for the 'varsity. These are Edgerton, ex-captain, line plunger and halfback; Davis, captain, brilliant end runner and fullback; Tigert, good at end running and bucking the line as well; Lawler, light tackle and fine on defense; Perry, the 150-pound center; Kyle, at quarter, cool and collected. Two men who were on the team in former years are back again—Morgan, substitute in '98, playing guard this season, and Massey, substitute center in '99, playing tackle. Bryan and Blake, sub-tackle and sub-halfback last year, are promising men. Wade, a law man, at right guard, and Hamilton and Love, freshmen, from the Mooney school team of last year, are playing good football. The next game will be with the University of Mississippi, October 11.

Besides the gain in football timber, Vanderbilt has received fine track and baseball material from the preparatory schools. Hamilton won the 120-yard hurdle race, and broke the southern record for running broad jump, with 21 feet, 7 inches, in the interscholastic meet last spring. Love was pitcher on the Mooney baseball team last year, Weaver was pitcher for Branham and Hughes, and Stallcup was pitcher for Wallace's university school.

"FRATS" FORM ASSOCIATION.

Greek-Letter Clubs at Vanderbilt Organize for Their Common Welfare—Other College News.

Nashville, Tenn., October 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—Quite a new thing in fraternity circles at Vanderbilt is the Pan-Hellenic Association, organized at the close of last year. The purpose of this association, as expressed in the preamble to the constitution, lies "in fostering a feeling of comradeship among the Greeks of the university, in preserving the high standard of manhood necessary to constitute our brotherhood, and leaving to those who come after us higher ideals of purity and broadness in all matters which relate to fraternity life." The association aims especially at stopping the pledging of men before they come to the university, and, while they are still in the preparatory schools. Article 4 of the constitution reads: "In all contests for college honors the motto of this association shall be, 'Let the best man win, irrespective of fraternity affiliation.'"

The fraternities at Vanderbilt are in flourishing condition, as witnessed by the fact that two of them—the Kappa Alpha and the Phi Delta Theta—own chapter houses; two others—the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Delta Kappa Epsilon—rent apartment houses and afford lodging for their members, while still two others—the Kappa Sigma and the Sigma Chi—own lots in the city and will build in a short time.

Chancellor Kirkland, addressing the students in chapel on Tuesday morning, scored the fraternities for their "spiking" practices. Professing to speak as a fraternity man, and in a spirit of friendliness toward the ideals of fraternity life, he said the practice of "spiking" in the early weeks of the session was demoralizing to the new students and inimical to the welfare of the societies; and he urged the fraternities to agree together to postpone all "spiking" and initiations until after the middle of the year.

The Vanderbilt literary societies are experiencing a great revival, which began last year. Kern, who won the southern intercollegiate medal in oratory last spring, is back and at work in the societies. Dobbs, who won the founder's medal for oratory, is here also, but, owing to the stress of study, cannot take part in the society work. A great aid to the work of the societies will be a course in debate which is being given by Professor A. M. Harris, who takes the chair of elocution and oratory at Vanderbilt. Professor Harris took his B. A. and M. A. at Cornell college, Iowa; took the course at the Emerson school of oratory in Boston, and for seven years held the chair of oratory in Cornell, his work in training speakers and debaters proving very successful.

A joint debate will take place between Vanderbilt and the University of Tennessee, in the Vanderbilt chapel, Wednesday before Thanksgiving, on the question: "Resolved, That United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people." The Vanderbilt representatives are Messrs. Morgan and Jenkins, who support the affirmative side of the proposition.

GOLF TOURNAMENT TODAY.

Piedmont Club Men Will Contest on the Local Links for Prizes.

The golfiacs will have their innings this afternoon. The Piedmont Golf Club will hold a tournament on the links in the neighborhood of Piedmont park, play beginning promptly at 2 o'clock.

Four prizes will be contested for, two given by the club and two by F. G. Byrd.

All the members of the club will participate in the sport.

Among the players are H. C. Stockdell, W. P. Hill, H. Q. Foreman, S. W. Trawick, B. J. Clay, J. C. Langston, Dr. Albion Knight, Dr. Wilmer, Clarence Angier, J. N. Goddard, W. P. Tilson, Judge Nash Broyles, E. P. McBurney, F. G. Byrd, R. L. Cooney and W. T. Downing.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 0.

Philadelphia, October 3.—Brooklyn shut out Philadelphia today in a well-played game. Garvin's pitching was of a high order.

Score:		R	H	E
Brooklyn	2 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0—7	12	1	
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	7	1	

Batteries—Garvin and Ritter, Ibert, Duggleby and Dooin. Time, 1:30. Umpires, Emslie and Latham. Attendance, 631.

Pittsburg 5, Cincinnati 1.

Pittsburg, October 3.—Because of the brilliant and fast play of the Pittsburg fielders, Cincinnati, despite thirteen hits, could score but one run.

Score:		R	H	E
Pittsburg	0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 x—5	9	1	
Cincinnati	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	13	2	

Batteries—Chesbro and Zimmer, Vickers and Peitz. Time, 1:40. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 1,500.

Two Games for Boston.

Boston, October 3.—Boston took two games from New York today by superior playing.

First game—		R	H	E
Boston	0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 x—6	7	2	
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	3	

Batteries—Willis and Kittredge, Miller and Robinson. Time, 1:20. Umpire, Irwin.

Second game—		R	H	E
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 x—4	8	1	
New York	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	2	

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran, Cronin and Bowerman. Time, 1:35. Umpire, Irwin. Attendance, 1,354.

O'Brien Bests Maher.

Philadelphia, October 3.—Jack O'Brien, of this city, who last winter won the middleweight championship of England, and Peter Maher, the heavy weight pugilist, fought six rounds at the Ariel Athletic Club tonight before a large crowd and the middleweight fighter had all the better of the go. There was no decision.

Peter Jackson Loses.

Chicago, October 3.—"Young" Peter Jackson, the colored middleweight, was defeated here tonight in a six-round contest by John Willie, a local boxer. Jackson appeared to be in poor condition and was almost out at the finish.

Knocked Out Two Men.

Kansas City, Mo., October 3.—Tommy Ryan, champion middleweight, tonight met Jack Beauscholte and Barney Walsh, of Chicago, and knocked out both men in less than five rounds.

Rain Stops Game of War.

Fort Riley, Kans., October 3.—Another heavy storm of wind and rain swept down on Camp Root last night and today the conditions were such that General Bates directed the maneuvers for the day suspended until further orders.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY

Today's Entries at Gravesend.

First Race—Six furlongs: Young Henry 140; Belvino, Syrlin, 134; Mabel Winn, 132; Arden, Ben Howard, 128; King Raine, 127; Belle of Lexington, 125; Mart Mullen, 115; Jack O'Lantern, Geisha Girl, 115; Ondurdis, 114.

Second Race—Selling, mile and a sixteenth: McWilliams, 108; Brunswick, 107; Ethics, King Raine, 106; Kalif, Wild Pirate, 105; Maister, Handicapper, 103; Boaster, 100; Rappenecker, 101; Lady Sterling, 99; Rossignol, 97; Numeral, 96.

Third Race—The Prospect, about 6 furlongs: Golden Maxim, 122; Hurstbourne, 116; River Pirate, 114; Judith Campbell, Fire Eater, Injunction, Sir Voorhies, 112; Plater, 109; Oleflant, 108; Astarita, 107; Merry Acrobat, 106; Gold Van, 90; Love Note, 96; Kentucky Rose, 90.

Fourth Race—Oriental, mile and a quarter: Blues, 131; Hermis, 127; Advance Guard, 125; Honbert, 122; Col. Bill, 120; Sombrero, 117; Bonnibert, 116; Igniter, 113; Andy Williams, 104; Pearl Finder, 84.

Fifth Race—Five and a half furlongs, selling: Hackensack, 112; Scoffer, Semper Vivax, 110; Blue Banner, Lady Josephine, 109; Gallant Smith, Bride Card, 106; Sir Preston, Ithan, 103; Mount Hope, Kitanning, 102; Albany Girl, Ancke, 99; Ring Dove, 97.

Sixth Race—Mile and a sixteenth: Arden, 118; Zoroaster, Jim Clark, Daly, 115; Bellario, 111; Friend Krupp, 110; Brunswick, Mabel Winn, 107; Courtenay, 103; Olawaha, 100.

Seventh Race—Five and a half furlongs: Princes Tulane, 119; Attorney, 112; Dinksie, 109; Lord Turco, 108; Miss Dorothy, 107; Sheriff Bell, 106; Michaelmas, Barkelmore, 102; Right and True, 101; Sontag, Model Prince, 99; Hist, 97; Floresam Queen, Anne Daly, 96; Dunluce, 94.

Today's Entries at Harlem.

First Race—Six furlongs, selling: Indian II, 104; Tom Embry, 102; Gra-my-cheer, Goldage, 97; Prue, 94; Chickadee, 93; Sand Flea, 89.

Second Race—Six furlongs, selling: Aline Abbott, 107; Prairie Dog, Private Nolan, 103; Fairbury, 96; Gracious, Pirate's Queen, 94.

Third Race—The Tecumseh handicap, mile and three-eighths: Lucien Appleby, 118; Searcher, 103; Flying Torpedo, 115; Aladdin, 109; Corrigan, 108; Little Elkin, 100; Alaska, 95.

Fourth Race—Five and a half furlongs, handicap: Jack Demund, 115; Fake, 112; St. Cuthbert, 110; Gregor K, 99; Louise Collier, 92; Apola, 105.

Fifth Race—Mile and a quarter: Alaska, 102; Barrack, 101; Obstinate Simon, 100; Irving Mayer, 94; Star Cotton, 90.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs, selling: Merops, 103; Banish, Compass, 101; Orla, 100; Della Ostrand, 99; Alee, 94.

Today's Entries at St. Louis.

First Race—Seven furlongs, selling: Lady in Blue, Fleetwing, Joe Lesser, Anna Elliott, Aransas, 95; Leenja, 97; Alvin W, 98; Polly Bixby, Russellton, Hanan, Icon, Mission, Spurs, 100; Prentice Young, 103.

Second Race—Five furlongs, selling: In Doubt, 98; Extol, 101; Woodmont Belle, Miss Eon, Jean Gravie, Ruth L, Cressida, First Love, Judge Cantrill, Liska, Crutchfield, 103; Gaslighter, Doc Mayer, 106; Light Opera, 108.

Third Race—Mile and 20 yards, selling: Trauer, 90; The Mormon, Margie S, 95; Prince Real, 99; King Tatius, 100; Little Tommy Tucker, 102; Marion Lynch, Joe Collins, Rochester, 104; Albert Vail, Royal Penny, 107; The Shepherd, Ransom, Mrs. Grannon, 109.

Fourth Race—William J. Lemp & Co. stake, 6 furlongs: Lazarre, 92; Sailor's Dream, 97; Jack Young, 102; Ed Tayson, 105; Geheimniss, 121; Gold Bell, 124.

Fifth Race—Five and a half furlongs, selling: King's Lady, 95; Amigar, 99; Dr. Burla, 103; Nellie Bawn, Brannigan, Rose of Red, Messina, Edna Kenndy, Dr. Scharf, Palmette, 104; Santa Ventura, Dream, 107; Tom Collins, 100; Alpen, 115.

Sixth Race—Mile and 20 yards, selling: Potheon, 98; Carat, Chantrelle, 100; Pirate's Daughter, Masterful, 94; Wallabout, Dandy Jim, Sam Lazarus Esq., Baronet, 107; Pyrrho, 98; The Buffoon, Flop, Guide Rock, 109; Swordsman, 112.

Seventh Race—Seven furlongs, selling: Ermack, 90; Optimo, 95; Hainault, 94; Tickful, Kingstelle, Wall, Eva's Darling, 100; Lennep, 102; Zonne, 103; Clales, The Bost, 104; Kitty G, Nearest, 105; Jake Weber, 109.

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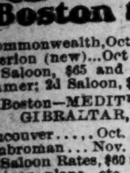

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ENGINEERS WANT A QUICK ANSWER

Georgia's Engine Drivers Demand New System of Pay.

FIREMEN TO STAND BY THEM

Conference Brings No Results—Arthur Has Been Called to Augusta. "Old Reliable" May Have Serious Trouble—Other Railway News.

Augusta, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—There is considerable excitement in Georgia railroad circles over a difference between the railroad management and certain engineers. It is understood that the present system of pay on the railroad is based on the run, and that a mileage basis of remuneration had been asked for by a committee from the engineers.

The story goes that after the conference with General Manager Scott, the committee requested an immediate answer, but Mr. Scott told them to go on back to their posts of duty and continue their runs, and after a week's consideration he would decide the matter. It is stated that the committee refused to accede to this and demanded an immediate answer.

General Manager Scott called to their attention an agreement existing between the engineers and the company, made during the time of General Manager John W. Green, which provided that, pending any difference between the engineers and the company, the former would continue at their posts, and any refusal to do so would be equivalent to tendering their resignations. In spite of this warning, it is said that the men insisted on an immediate answer, whereupon Mr. Scott took the position that they had resigned their places with the road.

It is understood that the engineers have summoned P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to Augusta, and, it is further rumored, the firemen have declared that they would make common cause with the engineers. There is considerable excitement over the matter among the employees of the Georgia railroad and their families.

RAILWAY NOTES.

New Delivery Yard for Georgia.

The Georgia railroad has plans on foot for the establishment of a delivery yard on the property owned by the road fronting on Hunter street, between Piedmont avenue and Butler street.

Eight tracks will be laid which, it is estimated, will increase the yard space of the Georgia by 50 car lengths. The tracks will be laid in pairs and the general arrangement of the yard will be made with the idea of utilizing every available foot of space.

The establishment of this additional delivery yard is rendered necessary by the increasing business of the Georgia at this point. It is understood that the establishment of this yard is only the beginning of a general rearrangement of the Georgia's yard properties in Atlanta.

Big Movement to Washington.

The low rates now in effect between Atlanta and Washington are giving the roads to the east the heaviest travel ever known by them. The low rate was granted on account of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which begins in Washington Tuesday.

The rates were in effect for the first time yesterday and on the noon trains fully 500 people left for Washington. In addition to carrying extra cars on both trains, 38 and 40, the Southern ran an extra section of 38, which carried six Pullman sleepers and a dining car. The Seaboard Air Line carried an extra sleeper and an extra coach. Extra cars were carried on both the trains out last night.

Many reservations have been made for the trains leaving today at noon and tonight. It is thought that the movement will continue heavy throughout the week. The largest crowd will leave Atlanta on Sunday, when the Southern will run its "Grand Army of the Republic Special," leaving Atlanta at 12:10 p. m. The rates will be in effect until Monday, with October 15 the final limit for return.

Spikes and Cinders.

The Atlanta terminal lines will maintain a joint agency in Atlanta during the Southern interstate fair. It will be located at 44 Wall street. Chairman Joseph Richardson, of the Southeastern Passenger Association, will act as joint agent. Frank Blair and R. J. Sweeney, two expert agency men, and another clerk, yet to be named, will have active charge of the office. However, all business will be conducted in the name of Chairman Richardson, and all tickets will be vised with his signature.

J. A. Heether, formerly connected with the transportation department of the Wabash, has been appointed superintendent of the Charleston division of the Southern, succeeding Major F. G. Huger, who recently resigned to accept service with the Seaboard Air Line, as superintendent of the second division.

General Manager T. K. Scott, of the Georgia, and C. C. McMillin, general agent of the passenger department of the same line, were up from Augusta yesterday.

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Excursion Rates to Washington, D. C., Via Central of Georgia Railway.

Account G. A. R. reunion, low rate excursion tickets will be sold from ticket stations on Central of Georgia railway to Washington and return, October 3-4-5 and 6.

Apply to W. H. Fogg, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga., or any other agent or representative of the company for further information.

RETURNS FROM CITY WARD HELD BACK BY CHARITY

Right along with the aftermath of the election it is possible that a really true story of the counting of the ballots may be of interest to many.

It was in one of the down-town wards. The election had been duly announced closed by the proper officer and the boxes opened for the counting of the ballots. Seated around the table were some six or seven authorized managers and clerks of the polls, and before these were spread a mass of tickets that should with the counting determine the position of that particular ward in regard to not only the mayoralty race, but its choice of a justice of the supreme court, as well as a coroner of the city. Very naturally there was much depending upon the official count, and while the reporters waited directly outside of the ropes for the official figures, crowds waited beyond the reporters, and beyond the crowds waited the candidates, trying their best to play the part of casual observers not caring which way the election went.

Altogether all Atlanta and the state of Georgia stood waiting for the count, ready to cheer or receive in sullen silence the verdict of the officials around the table.

Of course, the counting was a serious matter, but there was little in the faces or the talk of the young men of the ward to lead to such a deduction. But the way in which they reduced the piles of ballots showed that they were familiar with the work and their fingers more than made up for any lack of judicial expression upon their faces.

But there was one very old gentleman, who after the manner of those of his advanced age, took the entire proceedings most seriously. His fingers trembled with the infirmities of those who have passed the three score and ten span. It was very evident that his sight was dim, and it was a constant strain for him to look over, under or through his broad-rimmed spectacles and read the closely printed names on the long Australian ballot.

But if there was a trembling of fingers and a dimness of the eyes, there was also an expression of dignity that spoke of a solid democracy running away back to beyond the days of the election of war governor and gave to the entire table a certain tone that would have been unmistakably lacking but for his presence.

And while the young men ran through the ballots with the expert swiftness of accountants, the elderly gentleman, who seemed to belong to the old black-stock democracy, carefully investigated each ballot as though the fate of the nation hung upon the announcement of his inspection.

Fortunately for the waiting reporters, the crowds and the candidates, the methods used by this particular one in manipulating the tickets did not extend to the rest of those about the table, or else the announcement from one ward would have scarcely been completed in time for the December magazines.

And right here was where the pathetic side of this true story came in. For as the gentleman who was suffering from that hardest of all nature's diseases, old age, looked around upon the active methods of those around him, it was most evident to the observer that he whose experience ran back into the early pages of Atlanta politics was forced to appreciate his own limitations.

At first he tried to cover his slow counting with a nervous little cough, hoping against hope that the others would not notice it. But after the counting had been in progress but a very short time, the man to whom he turned over his bunch of fifties for verification found a mistake of three. When he announced this the mortification of the elderly gentleman was most pitiful, and he began to be even more cautious and studied in his counting. But either because the nervousness caused by the mistake had quite incapacitated his already, well spent nerves, or because the growing clouds of tobacco smoke further obstructed his fading vision, the mistakes increased with the progress of the evening.

Then it was that The Constitution man saw the squarest political deal it has ever been his pleasure to witness. In the first place, if the counting had been in some northern city, it is quite possible that the men around the table would have been ward heelers and machine managers, who were there for a purpose. If their count was exceedingly slow, the slowness was premeditated. The machine manager was waiting to hear from the committee in the city hall ordering a certain majority from the "tenth" that would swell the entire vote to the necessary figure for the election of the machine candidate without any possibility of an embarrassing investigation on the part of the reform element.

That's the kind of slowness the reporter was used to and, perhaps, it was this experience that accentuated a characteristic bit of southern kindness in a downtown Atlanta ward the other evening.

Just to spare the old gentleman's feelings, only the left-overs from the bunches of fifties were given him for counting, and these were in turn twice verified. It was well that they were, for, as the night wore on and the tobacco smoke drifted down upon the table and the workers, this combination, together with the unusual lateness of the hour, found the Jeffersonian democrat nodding over his little piles and making mistakes that were corrected in silence. And because there were no mistakes announced, it was quite evident that the old gentleman was beginning to look upon himself as an expert and he referred to his years of experience with the pardonable pride of one who knows his own merit, and reiterated again and again, "Gentlemen, for the life of me I don't see how I made that first mistake." And while the man at his elbow corrected error after error he dismissed the entire subject with some generality of the carelessness of humanity in general or accused some one else at the table of having made far greater errors. And, because the man who was accused understood, he admitted to mistakes that he had never made and was in no danger of making.

It may have been a little thing, but it made a great impression on, at least, one newspaper man, and that was why it happened that one of the down-town wards was a little later in sending in its returns that it would have been, except for the presence of an elderly gentleman whose count was worse than useless, for it had to be corrected again and again.

That particular incident stands all by itself in, at least, one reporter's experience.

Old men are rarely even tolerated in the political camps of the north.

That they are respected and protected against the cruel ravages of time in Dixieland must be one of the happiest discoveries of methods in the sunny south for, at least, one northern scribe's experience, until some other new innovation breaks in to more than substantiate the reputed hospitality of those who live below Mason and Dixon's line.

Marcus Aurelius, the philosophic emperor of Rome, once wrote:

"For eyes skilled to see, age in men or women will have its own loveliness, as well as the exquisite charms of youth."

Exceptionally beautiful logic, and, certainly, so far as the political world goes, rarely met with, if ever, unless it be in "the land of cotton, cinnamon seed and sandy bottom."

FACED FATHER WHO SAID SHE WAS DEAD

Stopped Suit in Court To Collect Insurance on Her Life—Company Made Dramatic Play.

Washington Times: In the most dramatic fashion, counsel for the John Hancock Insurance Company yesterday produced in court a woman who was alleged to have been dead for seven years. The woman was Annie Zimmer, who had been married since she ran away, and who insisted she was not dead, and her father had no right to collect insurance on her life.

Her father had sued to recover the insurance on her life, and when she unexpectedly walked into the court room he and another daughter insisted they did not know her. The woman's story was as strange as the court scene, though not so startling. She had run away from home seven years ago because her father objected to her receiving attentions from a young man. She was married to the man, and for seven years they lived within one-half mile of her father's home, but never had seen him or her sister in all that time. The first she knew of the effort to recover a petty $115 insurance on her life was when an agent for the insurance company asked her to prove she was alive.

When her father and sister said in court they did not know her, she only smiled and wrote her name. It was exactly like that on the insurance policy, and the father lost his case on sight. He and the other daughter immediately left the court room without a glance at the daughter and sister they had not seen for seven years.

In 1895 pretty Annie Zimmer disappeared from her home, No. 343 Gold street, Brooklyn. The father, David Zimmer, said he had detectives searching for her without avail. He continued to pay the premium on the $115 insurance, and when seven years had elapsed sued the John Hancock Insurance Company for that amount on the ground that his daughter was legally dead. The company demanded proof of the death, and the case came up yesterday in the first district court in Brooklyn.

Zimmer and his daughter told of the disappearance of Annie and their failure to get trace of her. They said they believed she was dead. Their case was rested in fifteen minutes, and then the counsel for the company stepped to the door of a side room and beckoned to a woman, who walked out into the court room at the heels of the lawyer. Turning on Zimmer the lawyer said:

"Do you recognize this woman?"

Zimmer stared at her for a moment, and so did his daughter, Freda. Neither of them seemed to recognize her, and Zimmer said: "I have never seen this woman before. She is not my daughter. It is not true. My Annie was thin and fair and she would not run away from home."

Counsel called the strange woman to the stand and she testified that she was Annie Zimmer, and the plaintiff was her father. She said she left her father's home because it did not suit her. The witness said she had married and was the mother of three children, and her father had no right to bring the suit to recover on the policy.

Zimmer's lawyer, after hearing the testimony of the woman, said he would withdraw from the case. Justice Walsh at once gave judgment for the defendant company.

To Raise Discount Rate.

Berlin, October 3.—The reichsbank statement, published today, having shown the existence of phenomenal pressure, the bank has called a special meeting for tomorrow to discuss the raising of the discount rate to 4 per cent, which is assumed to be certain.

DAILY MARKET REVIEW.

Continued from Tenth Page.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

New York, October 3.—The principal news today on the stock market turned out to be untrue, but the false report was effective in breaking the market and throwing it instantly into a state of consternation as great as that of last Monday. It was circulated immediately after 2 o'clock that the comptroller of the United States currency had overruled the decision of the secretary of the treasury to release cash reserve held by the banks against government deposits, which offered a dire prospect to speculators. Such a decision would throw the money market situation back into such a strained condition as that which threatened a panic last Monday. The situation, in fact, would have been worse, in that the forces of depletion of bank reserves have continued in operation during the week, while some advantage has been taken in the loan market of the better conditions resulting from the treasury measures. Today especially there was some conspicuous resumpton of speculative activity on the part of the various pools—notably that in Colorado Fuel, on the ground that the election ordered by the court will settle the next question of control of the property; in St. Paul by the same interests which caused its recent advance, and in the coalers on the circulation of constant rumors regarding the outcome of the conference at Washington. The higher level of prices thus attained seemed to aggravate the drop when the canard was put out regarding the alleged action of the comptroller of the currency. The fact that the comptroller was present and in consultation with the secretary of the treasury during his visit to New York, when his action was lost sight of, and the speculative public seemed to swallow the story without question. The break in prices ran all the way from 1 to nearly 6 points in the active stocks. The market closed with a violent rally in progress caused by the denials of the story. Tomorrow's bank statement will contain an additional item to show the government deposits with the banks in order to differentiate the other deposits against which a 25 per cent cash reserve is required. It is supposed that the item of government deposits will be in the neighborhood of $40,000,000. The preliminary statement of cash movement indicates that the banks have lost nearly a million dollars to the interior on the direct express movement and $927,000 to the subtreasury. The subtreasury operations include deposits for transfer to the interior, except $400,000 to New Orleans and $200,000 to Chicago, which were deposited for that purpose today, and also the payment of anticipated government interest made through the New York subtreasury. The payments of government interest due after October 1, and the application to substitute other than government bonds to release consol 2 per cents for the purpose of additional circulation, seemed to promise little relief to the situation thus far. The heavy demand for exchange today for next Tuesday's steamer showed the small prospect of any movement of gold this way for the present. Some $1,575,000 in gold was drawn from the Bank of England today for shipment abroad. Near the close an authorized denial was received from the comptroller of the currency, and the market closed active and strong. The weekly exhibit of the Imperial Bank of Germany showed a loss of over $31,000,000 in gold, a loan expansion of over $60,000,000 and an increased note issue of about $75,000,000, thus bearing out the showing of other European banks of the heavy requirements upon foreign money markets.

The bond market was steady except for flurry in the last hour of the market. Total sales, par value, $4,965,000.

United States bonds all unchanged on the last call.

Money on call firm at 5@8 per cent; closed offered at 6; prime mercantile paper 6 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86.25 for demand and at $4.82.875@4.83 for 60-day bills; posted rates $4.83½@4.87; commercial bills $4.82@4.82½.

Bar silver 50¾c.

Mexican dollars 40¼c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds strong.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, October 3.—The stock market underwent violent fluctuations in the afternoon in consequence of conflicting reports as to the action of the comptroller of currency said to have been taken which would have repudiated Secretary Shaw's action in releasing the reserve held heretofore by national banks against government deposits. Late in the afternoon it was announced from Washington that Comptroller Ridgely had made a ruling against one of the national banks contrary to the spirit of Secretary Shaw's previous action. These reports revived apprehension of fresh monetary difficulties and a flood of selling orders swept prices down 3 and 5 per cent in the case of St. Paul, the break being somewhat larger than the maximum mentioned. Another press association and also some private dispatches denied the reports and the market sharply rallied 2 and 4. The closing was extremely unsettled in consequence of the lack of absolute official information on this matter.

The Week's Bank Clearings.

New York, October 3.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the bank clearings at the cities named for the week ended October 2, with the percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year. Totals include clearings of fifty-two other cities. Canadian totals include clearings of seven other cities in Canada.

		P. C. Inc.	P. C. Dec.
New York	$1,870,687,766	39.6	.....
Chicago	177,678,964	11.4	.....
Boston	133,843,613	.....	7.7
Philadelphia	125,482,020	7.2	.....
St. Louis	46,162,439	5.3	.....
Pittsburg	44,457,897	1.2	.....
Baltimore	24,798,008	8.8	.....
San Francisco	32,408,914	22.0	.....
Cincinnati	21,770,100	19.6	.....
Kansas City	22,494,454	15.7	.....
New Orleans	11,508,703	14.5	.....
Louisville	9,721,217	2.0	.....
Savannah	4,074,135	5.3	.....
Denver	4,284,420	4.0	.....
Richmond	4,614,912	30.9	.....
Memphis	3,671,127	58.8	.....
Washington	3,419,966	18.9	.....
Fort Worth	2,654,480	.....	20.2
Atlanta	1,661,391	.....	21.8
Norfolk	1,519,855	16.9	.....
Augusta	3,018,103	127.0	.....
Nashville	1,718,871	13.3	.....
Birmingham	1,158,463	11.5	.....
Macon	860,000	2.3	.....
Little Rock	982,510	11.4	.....
Knoxville	867,850	13.1	.....
Lexington	418,353	.....	1.4
Chattanooga	579,268	39.8	.....
Jacksonville	286,896	88.1	.....
*Galveston	9,705,000	36.6	.....
*Houston	16,713,735	.....	.....
Totals U. S.	$2,715,319,810	26.7	.....
Totals outside of New York	$844,632,044	5.8	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$23,749,164	36.1	.....
Totals	$54,570,211	33.1	.....

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

Local Bonds and Stocks.

CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta 4s, 1923	107	....
Atlanta 4½s, 1922	114	....
Atlanta 6s, 1914	120	....
Atlanta 7s, 1904	103	....
Savannah 5s, 1909	107½	108½
Savannah 5s, 1913	108	109
Macon 4½s, 1926	111	....
Macon 6s, 1910	114	....
Augusta 4s, 1927	103	....
Augusta 6s, 1921	115	....
Augusta 6s, 1913	113	....
Columbus 5s, 1909	104	....
Columbus 4½s, 1937	107	....

STATE BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia 3½s, 1930	109	....
Georgia 4s, 1926	116	....
Georgia 4½s, 1915	116	....
Georgia 4½s, 1922	121	....
Alabama, class A	104	....
Alabama, class B	103	....
Alabama, class C	100	....

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia railroad 5s, 1922	109	....
Georgia railroad 6s, 1910	114	....
Georgia railroad 6s, 1922	120	....
Central of Ga. first 5s, 1946	18	....
Central of Ga. Col. Trust 5s, 1937	102	104
Central of Ga. consol 5s, 1945	108	110
Central of Ga. first incomes	83	85
Central of Ga. second incomes	38	40
Central of Ga. third incomes	25	27
Southern Ry. first 5s, 1994	120	124
Ga. Pacific first 6s, 1922	125	128
Seaboard 4s, 1950	86	88
Seaboard guar. 5s, 1902	102	104
Seaboard 10 year 5s	102	104

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ga. R. R. and Bkg. Co.	255	....
Southwestern	121	122½
Augusta and Savannah	115½	....
Atlanta and West Point	156	....
Southern Railway preferred	94	96
Southern Railway, common	36	38
Seaboard, preferred	48	50
Seaboard, common	30	32

STREET RAILWAYS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta Con. St. Ry. 5s, 1939	105	107
Mobile Light and R. R. consol 5s, 1941	92½	95
Mobile Light and R. R. stock	24	26

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, October 3.—Today's treasury balances, exclusive of the gold reserve, show: Available cash balance $221,966,519; gold $136,054,647.

Foreign Finances.

London, October 3.—Consols for money 93 1-16; do. account 93⅜. Atchison 93⅛; do. preferred 104; Illinois Central 158; Louisville and Nashville 142⅜.

Bar silver weak at 23½d.

Money 2¼@2½ per cent.

Short bills 3¼@3½ per cent; three months' bills 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums at Buenos Ayres 128.50.

Berlin, October 3.—Exchange on London 20 marks 46½ pfennigs. Short bills 4 per cent; three months' bills 2½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decrease 126,460,000 marks; treasury notes decrease 4,000,000; other securities increase 242,400,000; notes in circulation increase 296,940,000.

Paris, October 3.—Three per cent rentes 99 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 17 centimes for checks.

The Trade Situation.

New York, October 3.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

In the almost uniformly favorable returns of nine months of the financial, commercial and industrial operations, the only depressing note is the growing acuteness of the coal situation. The returns of failures, clearings and the other items bearing upon the results of the three-quarters of the year's operations at hand point to conditions having been largely favorable, and to the unprecedented fall trade, the moving of larger crops at higher prices, immense cattle receipts and unsurpassed industrial capacity are, in a great measure, chargeable to the numerous and heavy gains shown in widely separated sections. Failure returns, too, are almost entirely favorable, the number of embarrassments being the smallest, with two exceptions, in ten years, and the liabilities being the lightest, with one exception, in twenty years.

Trade telegrams to Bradstreet's this week, while pointing to some letting up in the heretofore active jobbing demand at nearly all centers—partly the result of religious observances—testify to the fall and winter trade already booked having been exceptionally good—in most cases in excess of preceding years—and crop yields, except in some sections, guaranteeing a full volume of business in the remaining months of this year and the early part of 1903.

Except for a few scattered pessimistic reports from the south, advices from that section are generally of a fair to good trade, with improved collections. At the east a large distribution of dry goods is noted at such cities as Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Hides and leather are strong and active, and shoe manufacturers are generally employed.

Rather less strength is noted in some of the iron and steel business than heretofore, but the quieting down in the cruder forms is due to scarcity of fuel and of pig iron, as much as to the flood of foreign iron, which appears to be steadily increasing. Special investigation shows that receipts of foreign iron and steel in August exceeded 140,000 tons, but exports of iron and steel and their products, mostly machinery, are still more than double the imports for that month. More inquiry for pig iron for the last half of 1903 is noted at Chicago, and new orders for rails, structural materials and plates cannot be guaranteed delivery until the last half of next year. Many steel mills in the Pittsburg district have closed for want of iron. This has resulted in rather lower quotations for Bessemer pig and steel billets than was the case a year ago. The refusal of the tin workers to accept lower wages in order that Welsh plates may be shut out has resulted in the shut down of a number of mills. Structural and plate mills are crowded with orders, but sheets have been cut $5 per ton.

Eastern cotton goods manufacturers report a quiet demand; this is as much due to their own unwillingness to sell freely ahead as it is to the consumer's desire to wait on the raw cotton market, which more noticeably than in recent years seems to regulate the course of the manufactured products. The strength of the foreign demand for this staple has largely offset the much heavier and earlier moving of the crop to market.

Woolen mills are well employed, both on reorders for winter and as regards spring business, and large interests are reported to be actively buying wool this week.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending October 2 aggregate 6,870,578 bushels, against 5,077,070 last week, 5,195,749 this week last year, and 4,450,167 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 67,484,713 bushels, against 84,847,946 last season, and 47,212,667 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 141,423 bushels, against 74,952 last week, 907,924 last year, and 2,364,249 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 1,197,234 bushels, against 13,626,564 last season, and 44,311,661 in 1900.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending October 2 number 164, as against 172 last week, 175 in this week last year, 177 in 1900, 178 in 1899 and 163 in 1898.

Canadian failures not noted.

Dun's Review.

New York, October 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Distribution of merchandise shows no diminution, and prospects are bright for continued activity. Dealers in many lines are urgent for prompt shipments, calling upon jobbers and manufacturers for goods already overdue. This indication of reduced stocks is a good sign, and tends to sustain quotations. Western reports are favorable, and the early marketing of cotton has brought distinct improvement at the south. Railway earnings thus far reported for September exceed last year's by 94 per cent.

Supplies of cotton goods do not accumulate in first hands, the demand continuing to keep pace with production, which holds prices steady. Few export sales are reported, not through any lack of inquiries, but owing to the fact that sellers will make no concessions.

Strictly commercial failures in the United states during the first nine months of 1902 numbered 8,676, with defaulted liabilities of $85,407,490. Last year there were 8,083 failures for $80,560,852. In addition there were 47 failures of banks and other financial institutions with liabilities of $28,027,198, against 61 in 1901 involving $17,295,554. While the exhibit is less satisfactory than last year's, only one other year during the past two decades made as favorable a showing.

Note—Failures for week not reported.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, October 3.—Turpentine firm at 49; receipts 752; sales 428; exports 60. Rosin firm; receipts 2,356; sales 866; exports 1,087. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.32 1-2; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.65; I, $1.90; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.40; window glass $3.65; waterwhite $4.

Wilmington, October 3.—Spirits turpentine 48 3-4; receipts 108 casks. Rosin steady at $1.15@1.20; receipts 216. Crude turpentine firm at $1.60@2.60; receipts 4[illegible]. Tar firm at $1.40; receipts 153.

Charleston, October 3.—Turpentine [illegible] at 47 1-2. Rosin unchanged; sales 300.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, October 3.—Coffee futures opened steady 5@10 points higher, firm European markets and light primary receipts bringing in a number of the lesser shorts and also inspiring a moderate amount of investment buying. During the forenoon they were chief sellers, but after noon offerings were scarce and prices further advanced 5 points on several options on bids from the bull leaders and covering. The market was finally steady at a net advance of 5@15 points. Trade was not active; sales 21,500 bags; October 5.10@5.15; November 5.20; December 5.30@5.35; January 5.45; March 5.55@5.65; May 5.70@5.80; July 5.85@5.90; August 5.90. Coffee, spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 5⅝; mild quiet; Cordova 8@11½.

Sugar, raw firm; fair refining 3; centrifugal 96-test 3 9-16; molasses sugar 2⅝. Refined unsettled; No. 6 4.15; No. 7 4.10; No. 8 4.05; No. 9 4; No. 10 3.95; No. 11 3.90; No. 12 3.85; No. 13 3.80; No. 14 3.75; confectioners' A 4.50; mold A 4.90; cut loaf and crushed 5.15; powdered 4.75; granulated 4.65; cubes 4.90.

New Orleans, October 3.—Sugar strong; open kettle 2¾@3 3-16; open kettle centrifugal 3@3½; centrifugal yellow 3¼@4 1-16; seconds 1⅝@3¼. Molasses dull; centrifugal 5@15. New sirup 35@50. Coffee, Rio ordinary to fair 6⅝@7½. Rice, ordinary to good screenings 2¾@3½; head 4⅝@5; fancy head 5½@6.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, October 3.—Cattle: Receipts 3,000, including 200 westerns. Market slow; good to prime steers $7.50@8.40; poor to medium $3.75@6.75; stockers and feeders $2.25@4.90; cows $1.25@4.50; heifers $2.25@5.50; canners $1.25@2.40; bulls $2@4.50; calves $3@7; Texas fed steers $3@4; western steers $3.50@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000. Mostly 10c higher; mixed and butchers $7.25@7.75; good to choice heavy $7.40@7.85; rough heavy $6.80@7.35; light $7.15@7.60.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000. Sheep strong; lambs 15@25c higher; good to choice wethers $3.25@4; fair to choice mixed $2.50@3.50; western sheep $2.50@3.80; native lambs $3.50@5.75; western lambs $3.75@5.15.

Kansas City, October 3.—Cattle: Receipts 3,700 natives and 1,300 Texans; calves 220 Texans and 145 natives. Market steady to lower; choice export and dressed beef $7@7.90; fair to good $4.50@6.95; stockers and feeders $2.60@4.85; western fed steers $2.90@4.40; Texas and Indian steers $2.20@3.50; Texas cows $1.60@2.35; native cows $1.50@3.50; native heifers $2.60@4.25; canners $1@1.90; bulls $2@3.50; calves $2.25@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 6,500. Market 5@10c higher; heavy $7.20@7.25; mixed packers $7.22@7.30; light $7.20@7.30; pigs $6@7.10.

Sheep—Receipts 5,800. Market slow and steady; native lambs $3.20@4.10; western lambs $3@4.75; native wethers $2.95@4; western wethers $2.80@3.90; fed ewes $2.90@3.85; Texas clipped yearlings $2.15@3.70; Texas clipped sheep $2.75@3; Texas stockers and feeders $2@3.05.

The Best Close in Corner Lot on Capitol Avenue. Price $1,850.

We have one close in corner lot on Capitol Ave. that we can sell at the above figures. The lot is 55x190, running back to a 20-foot alley; it is in the best resident portion of this superb street. All improvements, including asphalt pavement, are down; and all connections are made into the lot.

Remember that 55 feet on a corner is as good as 65 on the inside; because you can build close to the line on one side.

There is only one at this figure; when it is gone we can't duplicate it. G. W. ADAIR.

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$15,000 will buy a new corner store on one of the best business streets of the city. Pays 7 per cent on the investment, leased for four and a half years.
$8,500 will take a residence in a block of the two Peachtrees, first-class neighborhood, good street and rented for $90 per month.
$1,900 will take a 6-room cottage, paved street, sewer, water and gas, good neighborhood and large lot.
$2,000 will buy two 4-room and one 3-room cottage, close in, that are rented for $26 per month.
$1,050 takes a 3-room cottage and a store on a good business street, good bargain.
$6,500 will buy a very fine farm of 480 acres of land, 100 acres of fine bottom land, 50 acres of good upland; the balance in fine timber of natural forest. The very place for some fine table lands for fruit farm. Will trade this farm for Atlanta property.
Call for Glenn Faver, with Girardeau & Saunders, 24 Walton Street, Prudential building.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

McCONNELL—The friends and acquaintances of Captain William McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Murphy, Mrs. L. E. Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. James, Mr. H. I. McConnell and Major H. H. McConnell are requested to attend the funeral of the former from the residence of Mr. Anthony Murphy, Lee street, West End, Sunday afternoon, October 5, 3 o'clock. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Professor W. A. Bass, Dr. I. S. Mitchell, Captain J. C. Hendrix, Mr. D. R. Wilder, Mr. Thomas F. Corrigan, Dr. Amos Fox. The pallbearers will meet at office of H. M. Patterson at 2:15 p. m.

M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree Street.
Paints, paper, painting, paper-hanging.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, October 3.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Georgia—Rain Saturday. Sunday fair; cooler in north portion; fresh south winds, shifting to west.

Virginia—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by rain; fresh north to east winds.

Tennessee—Rain Saturday, except fair in extreme west portion; cooler in west portion. Sunday fair; cooler in east portion.

Eastern Texas—Fair Saturday, preceded by showers in southeast portion; cooler in east and south portions fresh to brisk north winds. Sunday fair; warmer in north portion.

Mississippi—Fair in west; clearing in east portion Saturday; cooler. Sunday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Arkansas—Rain Saturday, followed by clearing and cooler. Sunday fair; warmer.

Alabama—Rain and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

West Florida—Rain Saturdey; cooler at night. Sunday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy Saturday; showers at night or Sunday in north and central portions; fair in south; variable winds.

From Various Stations.

Stations and State or Weather.	Temperature at 7 p. m.	Highest Temperature	Rainfall in past 12 hours (inches and hundredths.)
Abilene, partly cloudy	56	64	.00
Augusta, clear	78	84	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	56	64	.00
Charleston, clear	76	80	.00
Charlotte, partly cloudy	74	82	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	76	82	.00
Chicago, cloudy	56	58	T
Cincinnati, rain	54	64	.40
Corpus Christi, partly cldy	78	82	.02
Detroit, cloudy	54	58	.00
Dodge City, rain	40	44	.62
Galveston, cloudy	76	82	.88
Huron, clear	52	58	.00
Jacksonville, clear	78	86	.00
Jupiter, clear	82	88	.00
Kansas City, rain	50	54	1.26
Key West, clear	84	90	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	72	82	.00
Memphis, partly cloudy	72	74	1.70
Mobile, partly cloudy	74	84	.48
Montgomery, rain	76	88	.01
New Orleans, cloudy	74	88	.42
New York, clear	66	70	.00
Norfolk, clear	68	76	.00
North Platte, cloudy	46	50	.00
Omaha, cloudy	52	54	T
Palestine, clear	68	74	.01
Port Eads, rain	76	90	.44
Raleigh, clear	72	82	.00
Rapid City, clear	52	58	.00
St. Louis, rain	56	56	1.34
St. Paul, clear	52	58	.00
Savannah, clear	74	84	.00
Tampa, partly cloudy	82	92	.00
Vicksburg, partly cloudy	74	80	.50
Wilmington, clear	70	78	.00

T indicates trace of rain or snow.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

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Every convenience and comfort carefully provided. Cuisine, location, neatness in all departments, modern improvements and orchestra 6 to 8 evenings are attractive features.
Large new ball room for rent.

Vaccination Took After Two Years.

New York Sun: The remarkable case of a small girl whose vaccination took after two years' delay should be some consolation to those who have got over it quickly. The case has been reported to one of the medical journals by the child's physician and is recorded as being probably without precedent in medical science.

The child was vaccinated when she was only six months old and with very slight success. Nothing was thought about that until a few weeks ago, and two years after the original vaccination, when she had an attack of scarlet fever with complications which puzzled the family doctor. The old vaccination marks seemed to wake up again.

Inquiry revealed that the little girl had not been revaccinated, though all the symptoms might have indicated that she had. Other physicians were called in and watched the case.

When the child's recovery was certain they agreed that the one explanation feasible was that the vaccination had remained latent in the child's system for two years and that the fever had started it afresh.